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No. 773.—VOL. L. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager)
TO-DAY at 1.30, and TO-NIGHT at 7.15, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Leno, Lauri..., Griffiths Bros., Conquest, jun., Leopold Bros., Picon, Stanton, Abbs, Harry Payne, and Henri Campbell; Misses Harriett Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Wilson, Conyers, Charteris, Deering, Beistel, Grey, Cross, and Maggie Duggan.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor—HER OPERA COMPANY (LIMITED).
(Managing Director, HENRY J. LESLIE.)
THIS DAY at 1.30 and TO-NIGHT at 8, Grand Fantasmic, CINDERELLA. Miss Minnie Palmer, Fanny Robina, Laura Linden, Ella Chapman, Mrs. H. Leigh, F. Melville, Annie Vokes, V. Allcott, G. Graham, E. Coghlan, Sisters Hollingsworth, Stella, Lucia Connard, Millis, Priora, Mollis, Laureat, Mollis, Duval; Messrs. C. Coborn, H. Parker, C. Wallace, Julian Girard, K. Denaro, F. E. McNish, J. Hanson, F. Harvard, D. Abrahams, S. H. Albert, Tom Lovell, The Armstrongs, F. Vokes, John Le Hay, and Mr. Sid Barry.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERNSTEIN TREE.)
EVERY EVENING at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW (fifth performance), a new Drama, adapted from "Roger La Honte," by Robert Buchanan. Mr. Tree, Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Ronson, Allan, Hargreave, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Nelson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded at 7.45, by GOOD FOR NOTHING. Mrs. Nowes as NAN. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT and FOLLOWING SATURDAY, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—Lyceum.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, CASTE. Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. A. Elwood, and Mr. David James; Mrs. Lottie Venne, Miss Olga Brandon, Mrs. C. Poole. Preceded by, at 8, SUNSHINE. Doors open 1.30. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Phyllis Broughton, Miss Vane Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, Jan. 4, at 2.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
TO-DAY, and EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 (Saturdays excepted),
THE BUNGALOW.
By F. C. Burnand.
The greatest success of modern times.
Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause.
At 8.30, ON TOAST.
Doors open 2 o'clock.
NOTE.—To Evening Performances will be resumed on Feb. 12.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
LAST FIVE WEEKS.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER (656th time). Mr. Edward Terry and powerful Company. Carriages at 11. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES HAWTREY.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0 LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 9th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Maude, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Faliour, H. Poole, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jeckies. Doors open at 7.0. POLLY'S VENTURE at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
EVERY EVENING (Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.) JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, by Robert Buchanan. 286th time. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. Cyril Maude, Frank Gillmore, F. Grove, C. Harbury, J. S. Blythe, Stanley Hicks, Fred Thorne; Misses Ella Banister, Sylvia Hodson, Coralie Owen, L. Bryer, &c. Doors open 7.30. Overture at 8.0. Box office open 10 to 5.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, doors open at 7.30, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn incidental Music.—Messrs. Sidney, A. Bryddon, F. R. Benson, H. Ross, G. M. Howard, H. Athol Forde, T. Beech, Stanley Hicks, Phillips, H. G. Tomkins, A. Grenville, O. Stuart; Mesdames M. Grey, A. Ferrar, Rose Rorke, F. R. Benson, G. Geraldine, M. Townsend, M. Woolgar Mellon, M. Mitchelmore.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
CAPTAIN AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN. Preceded by a new piece which will appear.—Messrs. Hervey Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. Wardtner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, Conway Dalton, E. Maguire, Lester Lonsdale; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Wyatt, and Miss Nelia Parentau. Doors open at 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.5, PAUL PRY. (354th performance.) Last two weeks. Preceded by, at 7.30, JOHN JASPER'S SECRET. Mrs. Bella Pateman, Lydia Foote, Florence Lacey, and Camille D'Arville; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Lemoine Sant, Albert James, W. Cheesman, George Paxton, A. E. Drinkwater, and Arthur Ashley. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Telephone No. 6,709.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Nethersole, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, H. Knight, F. Percy, Cecil Ramsden, G. Hardinge, and J. Forbes Robertson. Written applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. G. Lamotte.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Herbert Flemming, Sam Cookson, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Alice Venny, St. Aubyn, Eva Moore. Doors open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.00, Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS. SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Messrs. Wallace Brownlow, Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, Mrs. Sidney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bouchault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Misses Fanny Coleman, Mary Robertson, Cowell, and Alma Stanley; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

UTY THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 9, 150th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Rick Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Fred Grove, Mr. A. Esmond, Mr. W. Philips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Miss Ilka Von Palmay. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE. Mr. R. Soeyn, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Harrington, and Miss Phipps.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mons. C. D. MARIUS.)
TO-NIGHT, CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS PROGRAMME.—At 9 o'clock the favourite Burlesque in Two Acts, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, with New and Popular Music, arranged by John Crook. Preceded, at 8.15, by LA ROSE D'AUVERGNE, by Offenbach, and a one-act Comedietta, at 7.30, IN THE EXPRESS. Messrs. Albert Chevalier, Joseph Tapley, George Sinn, Fred Storey, Dalton Somers, W. Ward, R. V. Steers, and Julian Cross; Mesdames Marie Lloyd, Minnie Byron, Violet Bruce, Henriette Polak, Amadi Gruhn, Marie Davis, Isabel Ellissen, &c. For orchestra, chorus, and ballet, Conductor, Mr. John Crook. Produced by Mons. C. D. Marius. Doors open 7.30. Box plan open daily. Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Alberson.

AVENUE THEATRE.
TO-DAY and EVERY DAY at 2.30, THE LONDON JUVENILE OPERA COMPANY (forty in number) in New Burlesque, Ballet, Opera, THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE. Full Orchestra, Chorus, and Ballet. Conducted by John Crook. Produced by Mons. C. D. Marius. The Christmas Edition of THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE, new songs, new dances, new effects, new scenery, introducing an extraordinary Harlequinade and Fairy Ballet. Produced by Mons. C. D. Marius. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.20. Signorina Bessone; Misses Saracco, Marie, Thorgate, Lloyd, Lupino, Signor De Vicenti, Varieties by Mons. Jerome Williams, Mons. LINDOW (the modern Hercules) and Professor Attalus, Bobo and Bobb, the Terrible Trouge, Whimsical Walkers, Harry Anderson, Harry Freeman, the Alhambra Fantomime Troupe, Marie Lloyd, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE.
STUPENDOUS CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME.
Commence at 7.45, Two Grand Ballets. At 10 A DREAM OF WEALTH. Misses Palladina and Emilia de Sarzi, Signor Albertoni and Sisorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 9.30 the 1st of the new Ballets, Sir Roger de Coverley. At 8.45, the Grand and Diversissimo Ballet, THE PARIS EXHIBITION. No free list. At 9, a New Ballet Divertissement in three Tableaux, by M. Katti Lanner, entitled A DREAM OF WEALTH. Music composed by M. Leopold Wenzel.

EMPIRE.
A DREAM OF WEALTH. ANOTHER EMPIRE TRIUMPH. Press unanimous.—EMPIRE THEATRE.

ROYAL.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Reborn.
G. B. Mackenzie, the popular actor and vocalist; Mr. Sargent of Leckhart's performing Elephants; the funny Continental clowns; the Blondins, Sisters Veramos, queen of song; Rink and Robb, Jap; Marie Lloyd, serio and dancer; the Brunsons, American variety artists; Orawan and Pepper; La Petite Beretta, the accomplished child equestrienne; Miss Waldron, Watson, and Wilson, the funny trio; Nellie Cavendish, serio; Alf. Daniels, musical; Miss Waldron, Watson, and Wilson, the funny trio; Nellie Cavendish, serio; Alf. Daniels, musical; Vesta Victoria, character serio; Cissy Trevis, the premier ventriloquist of the world; and many others.
EVERY EVENING at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEE, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

IN THE ABBEY.

THE scene in Westminster Abbey yesterday, when one of the two Victorian poets was laid to rest among his peers, was less splendid, of course, than the last great ceremony held there; but it was in many ways very impressive and interesting. There was a spirit of high and noble things in the place and circumstances of Mr. BROWNING'S funeral, of which even the most indifferent spectator must have caught something, and which those in a moralizing mood might well have hoped would set a tone to the new year. The mere fact that the funeral of a poet, and of a poet so little "popular" as the author of "Sordello," should attract so large and so representative a gathering, was of itself not without significance. We live in a material age, and never more than now was "the world too much with us." In the hurry and bustle of our crowded life, it was something to have, in yesterday's gathering at the Abbey, so impressive a recognition that "getting and spending" is not the end-all and be-all of existence; and that after all it is the affairs of the mind that give real dignity and interest to life. For ninety-nine days it is the "practical" man that rules all our outward concerns. It is well that the hundredth should be devoted, now and again, to celebrating the Poet as Hero.

And this consideration brings us to what was a second source of impressiveness in yesterday's ceremony. The Abbey is one of the great rallying-points of the English race, and no one can ever assist at any great public function within its walls without feeling the vein of patriotism within him at once purified and strengthened. The dangers to which the patriotic instinct is most prone are those of narrowness and pride. Just as the words "imperial" and "imperialist" were once unhappily limited to a particular line of foreign policy, so patriotism is sometimes bandied about as the badge of a particular tribe. A burial in the Abbey reminds one, as nothing else perhaps could do so vividly, how wide and various is the range of patriotic service. In true patriotism, as in true religion, there are diversities of gifts: it is the same spirit only that counts. NELSON fighting at Cape St. Vincent for "Westminster Abbey and Victory," and BROWNING singing off Cape St. Vincent his "Home Thoughts from the Sea," each alike served his country, and the Poets' Corner is as sacred to all Englishmen as are the monuments to their statesmen and warriors.

Nor is it only in the sphere of public work that the Abbey is a general meeting-point. Among the unprivileged public who crowded up the nave at yesterday's service was one, a comparatively uneducated spectator, who asked his neighbour, "How it "was that BROWNING being a Nonconformist, came to be buried in "Westminster Abbey?" The neighbour, who appeared to belong to the same walk of life as his interlocutor, replied that "he didn't "know about BROWNING being a Nonconformist, but that any way "those things didn't count in the Abbey." As a statement of fact, and as an indication of feeling, this snatch of casual conversation seemed to us a more eloquent tribute to the essentially national function of Westminster Abbey even than all the familiar phrases about "temples of Silence and Reconciliation." And herein we may see one justification at least for the claims advanced by Mr. GLADSTONE in another column on behalf of the Cathedral Builders. "There is no true charity," says the POPE in his new Allocution, "outside the Church." The "Gospel of Wealth," as preached—and practised—by Mr. CARNEGIE and by other like-minded millionaires is sufficient refutation of the Papal statement. But undoubtedly Mr. GLADSTONE is right in urging that no table of useful and permissible charities is complete which takes no count of "the Church," in the widest sense of that term. "The money spent in the erection of our Cathedrals and our great Churches hardly inferior to Cathedrals, has," says Mr. GLADSTONE, "been large, and has in my judgment been very well laid out." Even from the point of view of the "Service of Man," one cannot doubt it, when one sees, on occasions and in ceremonials such as yesterday's, how the spirit of a great building lives as an active force in the minds of after generations. "They have taken with them to the grave," says an eloquent writer, of the Cathedral builders, "their powers, their honours, and their errors; but they have left us their adoration." Great ceremonies, such as the funeral of yesterday, remind us how precious is the legacy.

"THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH."

THE New Year opens with another act of splendid private munificence. The Donor, whose name is not known, has requested Sir William Savory to make known the fact that he is anxious to devote the sum of £100,000 to the foundation of a convalescent home in connection with the London hospitals. This gift, following so closely upon the munificence of Sir Edward Guinness, and the anonymous donor of a site for the National Portrait Gallery, gives fresh point to what follows. Two or three months ago Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the American millionaire, contributed to the *North American Review* a remarkable article on the Duties of Wealth. The article attracted the attention of Mr. Gladstone, at whose suggestion it was republished in this country: first in the *Pall Mall Budget*, and afterwards in pamphlet form. Last month Mr. Carnegie followed up his first article with a second on the same subject, and sent it to us for republication. In the former article, which we named at the time "The Gospel of Wealth," Mr. Carnegie contended, as we understood him, that the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few rich men tended to the greatest happiness of the greatest number, because one rich man could spend £1,000 at greater advantage to the common weal than 1,000 men could spend £1 apiece. But this opportunity in the hands of millionaires entailed on them, Mr. Carnegie went on to point out, a corresponding duty. "The man who died rich died," he said, "disgraced." In his second article Mr. Carnegie descended from generals to particulars, and expounded in what ways the millionaire could to best advantage rid himself of his millions and thus avoid the disgrace of hoarded dollars and wasted opportunities. We sent this article to Mr. Gladstone, who views on the subject we have now the privilege of laying before our readers:—

I.—BY THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.

HAWARDEN CASTLE,
Xmas Day, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—I answer your letter promptly, for I think it an honour to be associated with Mr. Carnegie in the noble purposes and doctrines of the "Gospel of Wealth." I have therefore begun by reading his proof-sheets, in violation of a rule which I am obliged frequently and ruthlessly to apply in other quarters.

I follow Mr. Carnegie in nearly everything that he affirms and recommends. My main reservation is prompted by his language respecting the endowment of twenty millions (of dollars) granted with a splendid munificence to Stanford University.

My mind is possessed with much misgiving, which rather grows than diminishes as years roll on, about the wholesale endowment of offices and places. The subject is much too large for present discussion. I may say, however, that there is a large field for University expenditure lying beyond the scope of this remark. The remark itself I may illustrate by saying with reference to the large endowments of learning, or at least of places and offices with a view to learning in this country, that I hear doubts whether it does not raise the market-price of the higher education, which it aims at lowering, and which I suppose to be dearer in this country than perhaps in any other. I do not, however, go beyond this, that I cannot join in an affirmation quite so unqualified, on this particular point, as that of Mr. Carnegie's article.

I must add that the growing tendency to the dissociation of universities, as such, from religion does not abate, but enhances, the force of all such considerations as have suggested my language of reserve.

I now come to an important addition, which I should like to attach to the Gospel of Wealth. I see no reason why, in the list of admissible and desirable objects for the dedication of funds, we are not to include their direct dedication to the service and honour of God. The money spent in the erection of our cathedrals, and our great churches hardly inferior to cathedrals, has been large, and has in my judgment been very well laid out. What I have said as to the endowment of offices and places has some application to the great province of religion. But, apart from this, and apart from marvellous and noble works such as the cathedrals, the institutions of religion, the works of devotion, learning, mercy, and utility, connected with it, are numerous and diversified. Religion is a giant with a hundred hands, whose strength, however, is not for rapine, but for use. I should wish to bring its claim, propor-

ART NOTES.

M. Jan Van Beers is winning all along the line. It will be remembered that about three years ago he was convicted of having a manufactory of pictures, and that certain spurious canvases bearing his name were systematically placed by him on the market under circumstances extremely damaging to his good name. This much was reported in several of our morning papers; but they refrained from printing the later news—namely, that in an appeal made to a higher court, with fresh evidence, the verdict was wholly reversed, and thus to us Englishmen M. Van Beers's reputation remained still tainted. He has now proceeded a further step towards vindicating his character by bringing an action against Mr. Sedelmeyer, the gallery owner of Paris, for breach of contract in declining to allow him to take possession of the gallery in consequence of the Belgian judge's original condemnation. This action has just been tried, with the result that Mr. Sedelmeyer has been mulcted in costs and substantial damages.

* * * * *

It should have been stated in my last week's "Notes" that Mr. Frank Short's plate of Constable's "Flatford Lock" is to be published by Mr. Stephen Gooden, of Pall-mall.

* * * * *

The late Mr. T. O. Barlow, R.A., whose portrait, by the way, was painted by Mr. Ouless, as well as by Sir Everett Millais, exhibited altogether as many as forty-five plates at the Royal Academy, beginning with "Highland Bridge" in 1851, and ending with Millais's "Marquis of Salisbury" in 1887.

* * * * *

The date for the opening of the loan exhibition in aid of the building fund of the Great Northern Central Hospital has been postponed from the 6th to the 14th inst. The collection, which will consist of some of the best-known works of our most popular artists, will be on view at the Camden School of Art, where the Princess Louise will perform the opening ceremony.

* * * * *

The mere task of editors of placing before the public illustrations of interesting objects and pictures, in such exhibitions as that of the House of Stuart or the Old Masters, is itself sufficiently tiresome, requiring both energy and foresight; but, at the present rate, the work is being made almost impossible through the ridiculous difficulties thrown in the way by owners and by gallery managers. The simple fact of exhibition is surely *primâ facie* evidence that the sight of the objects is meant to gratify the public; why, then, should the further extension of the publicity thus given to them be withheld, and on what grounds? Copyright? Certainly not. If there had ever been copyright in Reynolds's "Hope Nursing Love," it would have run out in the ordinary course, according to the present law, some sixty years ago. A selfish desire to keep the object from the public gaze? No, or else the picture would not have been exhibited. Yet would they have us believe that Mr. Irving had a copyright in a first folio of Shakspere, or Lord Salisbury in Queen Elizabeth's stockings! Of course, permission may be asked as a matter of courtesy, but the formality cannot be demanded as a right.

* * * * *

At the "Old Masters" it is even more absurd. The majority of the pictures that are shown there are perfectly well known to students by reputation and many of them by engravings. The canvases may belong to private individuals, but surely the right to enjoy representations of them belongs to the world. Yet the Academy keeps back all knowledge of the contents of the coming exhibition, because "they must not favour one paper more than another." Then why not favour *all* newspapers in this particular? As it is, the result works thus: the Academy keeps secret to the last moment what they are going to exhibit, and after "press-day" they absolutely decline to allow any sketches or photographs to be made in their galleries!

* * * * *

Sir Frederick Leighton is greatly extending his studio by throwing out a new building that will consist almost entirely of glass. The result will be that the artist will secure more hours of daylight than he has hitherto been able to do—an extremely important consideration in this City of Fogs. Sir Frederick is thus profiting by the experience of Mr. Luke Fildes, Mr. Marcus Stone, and Mr. Phil Morris, who have all of them taken the hint from M. Bouguereau. The French artist's studio in the Rue Notre-Dame des-Champs is situated on the fifth story, erected on huge iron brackets, and overhanging the court; and beneath. By adopting this course he not only secures light all the year round, he once told me, but far more and far purer than would be the case if he had a similar studio on a level with the street.

* * * * *

A more beautiful work has seldom been issued—even from the admirable press of Messrs. Bousod, Valadon, and Co.—than the *édition de luxe* of the Secretan sale catalogue, which, printed on heavy Japanese paper and published in two volumes, is illustrated by some hundred photogravures of the masterpieces of ancient and modern art of which the famous collection was composed. The quality of the plates is uniformly good—better than is usually to be expected from this somewhat uncertain method—the tones being exactly right. I hear that all the two hundred copies were secured on the day of issue.

tionate and therefore large, under the consideration of the open-handed and open-minded philanthropist.—I remain, your faithful and obedient,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

II.—By Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie's article is too long to be reproduced here; it will be printed *in extenso* in to-morrow's issue of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Meanwhile the following extracts will put the reader in possession of the salient points brought forward by Mr. Carnegie, and criticised by Mr. Gladstone:—

What Millionaires should do.

First—Standing apart by itself there is the founding of a university by men enormously rich, such men as must necessarily be few in any country. Perhaps the greatest sum ever given by an individual for any purpose is the gift of Senator Stanford, who undertakes to establish upon the Pacific coast, where he amassed his enormous fortune, a complete university, which is said to involve the expenditure of ten millions of dollars, and upon which he may be expected to bestow twenty millions of his surplus. He is to be envied. A thousand years hence some orator, speaking his praise upon the then crowded shores of the Pacific, may repeat Griffith's eulogy of Wolsey, "In bestowing he was most princely: ever witness for him this great seat of learning." Here is a noble use of wealth.

The Free Library.

Second—The result of my own study of the question, What is the best gift which can be given to a community? is that a free library occupies the first place, provided the community will accept and maintain it as a public institution, as much a part of the city property as its public schools and, indeed, an adjunct to these. It is, no doubt, possible that my own personal experience may have led me to value a free library beyond all other forms of beneficence. When I was a boy in Pittsburg, Colonel Anderson, of Allegheny—a name I can never speak without feelings of devotional gratitude—opened his little library of four hundred books to boys. Every Saturday afternoon he was in attendance himself at his house to exchange books. No one but he who has felt it can know the intense longing with which the arrival of Saturday was awaited, that a new book might be had. My brother and Mr. Phipps, who have been my principal business partners through life, shared with me Colonel Anderson's precious generosity, and it was while revelling in these treasures that I resolved, if ever wealth came to me, that it should be used to establish free libraries, that other poor boys might receive opportunities similar to those for which we were indebted to that noble man.

John Bright's words should ring in his ear: "It is impossible for any man to bestow a greater benefit upon a young man than to give him access to books in a free library."

Hospitals and Laboratories.

Third—We have another most important department in which great sums can be worthily used—the founding or extension of hospitals, medical colleges, laboratories, and other institutions connected with the alleviation of human suffering, and especially with the prevention rather than the cure of human ills. There is no danger of pauperising a community in giving for such purposes, because such institutions relieve temporary ailments or shelter only those who are hopeless invalids. What better gift than a hospital can be given to a community that is without one? the gift being conditioned upon its proper maintenance by the community in its corporate capacity. If hospital accommodation already exists, no better method for using surplus wealth can be found than in making additions to it. The late Mr. Vanderbilt's gift of half a million of dollars to the medical department of Columbia College for a chemical laboratory was one of the wisest possible uses of wealth. It strikes at the prevention of disease by penetrating into its causes. Several others have established such laboratories, but the need for them is still great.

If there be a millionaire in the land who is at a loss what to do with the surplus that has been committed to him as trustee, let him investigate the good that is flowing from these chemical laboratories. No medical college is complete without its laboratory. As with universities, so with medical colleges; it is not new institutions that are required, but additional means for the more thorough equipment of those that exist. The former has been the tendency of donations to these may wisely take are numerous, but probably none is more useful than that adopted by Mr. Osborne when he built a school for training female nurses at Bellevue College. If from all gifts there flows one half of the good that comes from this wise use of a millionaire's surplus, the most exacting may well be satisfied. Only those who have seen, for, with rare wisdom, he has stipulated as a condition of the gift that the conservatories shall be open on Sundays. The result of his experiment has been so gratifying that he is justified in adding to them from his surplus, as he is doing largely this year. To any lover of flowers among the wealthy I commend a study of what is possible for them to do in the line of Mr. Phipps's example; and they may please note that Mr. Phipps is a wise as well as a liberal giver, for he requires the city to maintain these conservatories, and thus secures for them for ever the public ownership, the public interest, and the public criticism of their management. Had he undertaken to manage and maintain them, it is probable that popular interest in the gift would never have been awakened.

Music Halls and Concert Rooms.

Fifth—We have another good use for surplus wealth, in providing for our cities halls suitable for meetings of all kinds, especially for concerts of elevating music. Our cities are rarely provided with halls for these purposes, being in this respect also very far behind European cities. The Springer Hall, of Cincinnati, that valuable addition to the city, was largely the gift of Mr. Springer, who was not content to bequeath funds from his estate at death, but who gave during his life, and, in addition, gave—what was equally important—his time and business ability to insure the successful results which have been achieved. The gift of a hall to any community lacking one is an excellent use for surplus wealth on the part of a community. The reason why the people have only one instructive and elevating, or even amusing, entertainment when a dozen would be highly beneficial, is that the rent of a hall, even when a suitable hall exists (which is rare), is so great as to prevent managers from running the risk of financial failure. Were a city in our land owned a hall which could be given or rented for a small sum for such gatherings as a committee or the mayor of the city judged advantageous, the people could be furnished with proper lectures, amusements, and concerts at an exceedingly small cost. The town halls of European cities, many of which have organs, are of inestimable value to the people, when utilised as they are in the manner suggested. Let no one underrate the influence of entertainments of an elevating or even of an amusing character, for these do much to make the lives of the people happier and their natures better. If any millionaire born in a small village, which has now become a great city, is prompted in the day of his success to do something for his birthplace with part of his surplus, his crat-ful remembrance cannot take a form more useful than that of a public hall with an organ, provided the city agrees to maintain and use it.

Swimming Baths.

Sixth—In another respect we are still much behind Europe. A form of beneficence which is not unfrequent there is providing swimming baths for the people. The donors of these have been wise enough to require the city erected to maintain them at its own expense, and as proof of the contention that everything should never be done for any one or for any community, but that the recipients should invariably be called upon to do part, it is significant that it is found essential for the popular success of these healthful establishments to exact a nominal charge for their use. In many cities however, the school children are admitted free at fixed hours upon certain days, different hours being fixed for the boys and the girls to use the great swimming baths, hours or days being also fixed for the use of these by ladies. In inland cities the young of both sexes are thus taught to swim. Swimming clubs are organised, and matches are frequent, at which medals and prizes are given. The reports published by the various swimming baths throughout Great Britain are filled with instances of lives saved because those who fortunately escaped shipwreck had been taught to swim in the baths, and not a few instances are given in which the pupils of certain bathing establishments have saved the lives of others. If any disciple of the "Gospel of Wealth" gives his favourite city large swimming and private baths (provided the municipality undertakes their management as city affair), he will never be called to account for an improper use of the funds entrusted to him.

Churches.

Seventh—Churches as fields for the use of surplus wealth have purposely been reserved until the last, because, these being sectarian, every man will be governed by his own attachments; therefore gifts to churches, it may be said, are not, in one sense, gifts to the community at large, but to special classes. Nevertheless, every millionaire may know of a district where the little cheap, uncomfortable, and altogether unworthy wooden structure stands at the cross-roads, to which the whole neighbourhood gathers on Sunday, and which needs, to which the whole neighbourhood gathers on Sunday, and which needs, in fact, but a few hundred dollars to make it a place of worship, and which is the centre of social life and source of neighbourly feeling. The administrator of wealth has made a good use of part of his surplus if he replaces that building with a permanent structure of brick, stone, or granite, upon the sides of which the honeysuckle and columbine may climb, and from whose tower the sweet-toned bell may sound. The millionaire should not figure how cheaply this structure can be built, but how perfect it can be made. If he has the money it should be made a gem, for the educating influence of its pure and noble specimen of architecture, built, as the pyramids were built, to stand for ages, is not to be measured by dollars. Every farmer's home, heart, and mind in the district will be influenced by the beauty and grandeur of the church building given the building, the donor should stop there; the support of the church should be upon its own people; there is not much genuine religion in the congregation or much good to flow from the church which is not supported at home.

Many other avenues for the wise expenditure of surplus wealth might be indicated. I enumerate but a few—a very few—of the many fields which are open, and only those in which great or considerable sums can be judiciously used.

The "Gospel of Wealth" but echoes Christ's words. It calls upon the millionaire to sell all that he hath and give it in the highest and best form to the poor, by administering his estate himself for the good of his fellows, before he is called upon to lie down and rest upon the bosom of Mother Earth. So he is called upon to die poor, and admiration of his fellow-men, and—sweeter still, in the affection, gratitude, and admiration of his fellow-men, and—sweeter still, in the affection, gratitude, and admiration by the still small voice within, which, whispering, far—soothed and sustained by the still small voice within, which, whispering, far—soothed and sustained by the still small voice within, which, whispering, tells him that, because he has lived, perhaps one small part of the great world has been bettered just a little. This much is sure: against such riches as these no bar will be found at the Gates of Paradise.

Occasional Notes.

The most notable thing about the list of New Year's Honours is what it does not contain. A few more or less eminent men are advanced a stage in "honour," and several more or less not eminent men are put on the first rung of the ladder. But the one man who has really made himself illustrious during the year and has given distinction to the time is passed over. The fountain of honour has run dry, it seems, before reaching the hero of the hour. Mr. Stanley remains Mr. Stanley still.

In the "distinctions" themselves, the most interesting thing is the favour shown to purely party work. Sir Roper Lethbridge, who gets his K.C.S.I., is a good Tory and a press man. Mr. Thomas Sowler, who is made C.B., is the proprietor of the *Manchester Courier*. And Mr. J. T. D. Dillwyn Llewellyn, who is one of the three New Year's Baronets, has fought three elections for the Tories and is ready to fight more still. Next to brewing good beer, there is no such sure road to "Honour" in this country as hack-service to a political party.

The letter from Messrs. Lewis and Lewis in the O'Shea case strikes the right note, and incidentally confirms the view that we originally took of the matter. Captain O'Shea's petition has been filed; but beyond the publication of the fact in a Tory paper, there the matter has stopped. A week has elapsed, but Mrs. O'Shea has still not been served with any citation. We have no right to say what Captain O'Shea's motives may be: but what we do say is that the course of action he has so far taken makes it look as if the petition were intended not to be immediately pressed home, but to be held over Mr. Parnell *in terrorem*. What Captain O'Shea wants to take thereby we cannot say; but what his Tory and Unionist friends hope to take is patent from their very frank utterances in the press. They hope to reduce Mr. Parnell's damages against the *Times* to a vanishing point, and to drive him—as the *World* suggests—out of the leadership of the Irish party.

The action taken by Messrs. Lewis and Lewis on behalf of Mrs. O'Shea will put an end to these ill-disguised schemes. Now that the charge has been made, it must either be pressed or withdrawn. If there is any further delay Mrs. O'Shea's solicitors will apply to the court in the matter. This is a right course as between the parties to a private suit, and the right course also in view of the political aspect of the case. It is an intolerable thing that charges such as Captain O'Shea has brought against Mr. Parnell should be left hanging in suspense a moment longer than the forms of law necessitate.

If, however, Captain O'Shea's personal reasons, the new departure is dropped, or for other than purely personal reasons, the new departure is one which cannot be too strongly deprecated. Accusations of this kind are as contagious as the influenza, and when the thing once begins no one can tell where it will stop. This is a consideration which the Tories and Unionists, who are so eagerly making political capital out of Captain O'Shea's action, will do well to bear in mind.

Is Mr. Goschen really going to have his chance of a "Great Budget" at last? Certainly he has reason to be satisfied with the way in which the Revenue figures are coming out. The transfer of certain portions of the probate and licensing duties to the local authorities makes a comparison difficult and confusing, but the net result much more than fulfils the anticipations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The figures as they stand show a net increase on the nine months of less than half a million, but if a comparison were made with the corresponding period on the old basis, the increase would be at least three millions more than that. The remaining three months of the financial year may be expected to be as favourable as the preceding three quarters; and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer keeps within his estimates of expenditure, as he has done up to the present, he may reckon to count on a surplus of two or three millions.

The point in the new Papal Allocution which will meet with most sympathy in this country is his condemnation of the new Italian Penal Code. We are too familiar here with the secularization of charitable trusts—witness, for instance, the City Parochial Charities Act—to share the fears of his Holiness with regard to the transference to purposes of general utility of charities originally given to provide dowries for novices and masses for the dead. But the Penal Code is essentially anti-Liberal and tyrannical. It is, indeed, much on all fours, as against the Catholic clergy in Italy, with the Coercion Act, as against the popular party in Ireland.

Sir Edward Watkin is comforting himself in vain if he really thinks that Lord Wolseley's approval—or, rather, abstention from disapproval—of a Channel bridge indicates any weakening of the opposition to the Channel tunnel. What Lord Wolseley said was that "there would be infinitely less objection to a bridge than to a tunnel." Sir Edward Watkin sees in this statement "a sort of glimmering of light." What most people will see is merely the very obvious distinction between a tunnel the command of which would involve military preparations and a bridge the command of which would depend on the command of the sea.

The case of mistaken (canine) identity which baffles Mr. Hannay at Marlborough-street yesterday suggests a necessary development of "psychic research." Why should we rest content with thought-reading as applied to human beings? Why not learn to read the thoughts of animals? Men, after all, can sometimes communicate their thought, or the lack of thought, by the aid of speech; but since the days of fairy tale and fable the whole brute creation has remained pathetically uninterpreted. There is a vast field of scientific and social usefulness for the man who shall first establish sympathetic relations with the brain-currents of the horse and dog. Perhaps the revelations might not be altogether pleasant; but it would certainly be interesting to interview (say) a dog on the subject of vivisection.

The Home Office will find fresh confirmation for its policy of not offering rewards in the latest news from China. Every one remembers how at the time of the dynamite outrages the officials discountenanced the offering of rewards on the ground of the danger of instigating the commission of outrages for the sake of the rewards. In connection with this policy it is interesting to read the proclamation that has recently been issued in Formosa, in which a graduated series of rewards is offered for the heads of rebels:—

The rates are £10 for the head of a savage captured in ordinary fight; £12 for each head taken by a force of military colonists organized to repel a rebel raid; and £20 for each head taken by "the brave among the military colonists and the border people" who organize a raid into the rebel country. At the same time the General expresses a hope "that discrimination will be made, and that the love of gain will not beguile any one to kill or capture a friendly savage for the sake of the reward," as such conduct would be extremely reprehensible.

We shall be curious to see whether the "Heathen Chinee" will take this as a hint or as a warning.

Dr. Danford Thomas, the Clerkenwell coroner, made a startling statement yesterday concerning West-end mansions, which will cause something like a panic in society. He was holding an inquest on a tiny victim of drains, and this is what he said:—

In the case of some of the largest West-end mansions cesspools—the existence of which had been previously unknown to the occupants—had been detected when the kitchen floors were taken up. He held an inquest on the body of a young woman who was supposed to have been murdered at a house in Harley-street. During the search for the remains a huge flag-stone in the cellar was removed, when beneath this was found an immense cesspool. Frequently all the family in a house would complain of headache, sore throat, and of sickness, and would go away into the country, returning home in robust health. Then the old symptoms would return, and it is clear the original cause would be found to be defective drains or the presence of a hidden cesspool.

As Dr. Thomas remarked, it is not sufficient merely to *look* at the drains. But most householders know what exorbitant fees they are called upon to pay before they can obtain a certificate of merit, and the comparatively enormous sums which the in-coming tenant is compelled to pay to the builder before his house is something better than a death-trap.

THE INFLUENZA IN LONDON.

An Account of the Epidemic of '37.

In 1837—the year of Queen Victoria's accession—England suffered from an epidemic of influenza so virulent and widespread that it gave rise to a genuine panic, and, for a while, almost threatened a paralysis of business. The characteristics of the malady were inflammation of the throat and lungs, with violent spasms, sickness, and headache. Now that we seem to be within measurable distance of a return of the epidemic, it may be interesting to recall the facts of its last visit:—

Deadlock at the Public Offices.

So general were the effects of the epidemic that at the War Office, the Admiralty, the Navy Pay Office, the Stamp Office, the Treasury, the Post Office, and other Government departments, the greater number of clerks were prevented from attending to their daily avocations. At Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals numerous deaths occurred among the aged inmates; and at Woolwich garrison the disease was so prevalent that from forty to fifty men per day belonging to the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners, and other troops, were admitted into the Military Hospital, amongst whom several deaths occurred. Of the police force upwards of eight hundred were incapacitated from duty. On Sunday the 13th of January, the congregations in the churches were lamentably thinned, and the number of burials on the same day in the different cemeteries was nearly as numerous as during the raging of the cholera in 1832 and 1833. In the workhouses, the number of deaths far exceeded the figures of any return made in the course of the previous thirty years.

"Black Sunday."

But it was on the following Sunday (the 20th) that London realised to the full the extent and devastating nature of the influenza epidemic. "Death," said one careful chronicler, "had a high day in the metropolis, and perhaps in the memory of the oldest inhabitant such a scene has not been witnessed. There was scarcely an undertaker not employed, and many were unable to accomplish their orders. Hearses and mourning coaches were to be seen driving through all the streets, hurrying from the execution of one funeral to the commencement of another. The walking funerals were met at almost every corner of the public streets and many who had ordered carriages were unable to procure them, and compelled to wade through the dirt and wet on foot. The churchyards of Bow and Bromley were filled to overflowing, and there was scarcely to be all bustle and confusion. The principal interments took place in the parishes of St. Pancras, Marylebone, St. Giles's, Clerkenwell, Whitechapel, Bethnal-green, St. Margaret's and St. Johns, Westminster. It is computed that not less than 1,000 burials must have taken place on Sunday, and when it is considered that the number of parishes in and round the metropolis is near 200, the calculation does not seem to be an exaggerated one.

Awful Scenes.

"In St. Pancras and St. Giles's churchyards the scenes were truly awful, and even disgusting to the feelings. The burial-ground in the former had more the appearance of a ploughed field; furrows from the graves were turned up all over the place; and such was the scene between three and four o'clock that not less than between forty and fifty interments took place, the undertakers scarcely knowing which grave to go to. Groups of mourners with corpses, waiting in every part for the clergyman to take his turn in performing the funeral service; then the horrid manner of the gravediggers ('navvies,' who were hired for the purpose), their awful language and careless manner of filling in the graves; jumping and stamping on the coffins—such a sight indeed, was enough to appal the hardest heart. Some of the mourners had actually to wait upwards of an hour before their relatives could be interred."

At the Hospitals.

This epidemic seems not only to have proved destructive in its own natural form, but at Guy's Hospital, in the wards where a free circulation of the air was obtained, in many cases, into bronchitis and pneumonia, and even induced severe symptoms of typhoid or yellow fever. So fatal, indeed, did it prove that the managers of several hospitals set apart wards exclusively for its reception. At a meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, Dr. Johnson stated that the influenza had been far more violent in its character and universal in its extent than the cholera epidemic of 1833. The *grippe* prevailed at Boulogne to an extraordinary extent, and whole families were attacked; but though accompanied by painful symptoms, it seems to have been of a milder character than the English influenza. In some of the surrounding villages, however, half the population were laid up, and the churches had to be closed for want of congregations.

During February the epidemic rapidly declined. The weekly account of burials published in the *Medical Gazette* put down the number for the week ending February 11 at twenty only, and the improvement in the general health of the metropolis was even more satisfactory. Thus ended "the influenza" of half a century ago.

THE TUDOR EXHIBITION AT THE NEW GALLERY.

LORD DUDLEY'S TWO-HANDED SWORD.

THE Exhibition of the House of Tudor, which opens its doors to the public to-day, is a worthy successor to the Stuart collection that last year inaugurated the New Gallery series of historical gatherings of pictures and relics. Nay, it is possible that it will be more popular still, for notwithstanding the fact that the section of personal relics is perhaps more limited than was the case last year, the period dealt with, though more remote, is not less romantic, while it is immeasurably more splendid—the most glorious age we can boast in arms and literature, and in art hardly less interesting than that which succeeded it.

As regards the collection itself, it will be found to represent very fully the arts of the day in such a manner as to reflect with wonderful fulness the more courtly life of the Tudor dynasty, from Henry VII. to the very last scene in its history—the death of Elizabeth, and to bring us face to face with many of its people and its events with more vividness than even Mr. Froude's enlightenments could do. To this end most of the great collections, public and private, have been laid under contribution, and from the National Gallery to the semi-public societies, companies, and institutions, and from the Queen, "the Crown," and the "great families" of England, to the fortunate possessors of but a single important object of the time—all have sent in their quota, and the result is such that to set on record all the interesting numbers would be practically to transfer the catalogue to these columns. It should be stated that a good deal of trouble has been taken to exclude objects of doubtful pedigree, and that certain great events—such as the Armada—have been passed over with but little notice, more on account of want of space than for lack of contributions. But even as it stands, the collection is one of the utmost fascination for the student of history, and, we may add, of physiognomy.

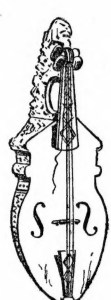
The Central Hall, into which the visitor first passes, contains the choicest pieces of armour of the period, that have come from famous armouries, such as the Bethell, the Londesborough, and the Lindsays collections, among others. Here is the splendid suit of the Baron de Cosson—perhaps the most exquisite example in the country; beside it is the unique two-handed sword that was wielded by the Earl of Dudley, and surrounding the hall, the treasures of Mr. Brett's and Lord Hothfield's, with famous weapons lent by Mr. Seymour Lucas, General Fraser, and others. But prominent in the centre is Lord Pembroke's "Trinity"—the suits of armour of the first Earl of Pembroke and his two prisoners, the Constable of France—the unlucky Duke of Montmorency—and his son the Duke de Montpensier; while at the side is some of Lord Braye's ancient stained glass,

BARON DE COSSON'S SUIT OF ARMOUR.

In the West Gallery—which is devoted chiefly to the reigns of Henry VII. and King Hal—we are confronted with such a display of masterpieces by Holbein (to say nothing of the spurious canvases, and those of his "school," to which we need not refer) as has never before been brought together. From this extraordinary series we need merely cite Mr. Huth's "Sir Thomas More," who received him into his house when he came to England; the Duke of Norfolk's "Surrey," from Arundel, and his "Christina," from, more recently, the National Gallery; the cartoon of Henry VIII. from Hardwick; and the Countess of Salisbury; besides many a portrait of Henry VIII., on canvas and in miniature. On the walls of this room, too, are seen the famous picture of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" from Hampton Court, the Merchant Taylors' portrait of Henry VIII. by Paris Bordone; the unhappy Sir Henry Wyat and his famous cat; and what is, we believe, a unique portrait of Prince Arthur from Windsor Castle. In a case in the centre of the room is the celebrated shield by Benvenuto Cellini which Francis presented to Henry VIII. when he was vainly seeking to secure the English King's alliance, and distributed about are such interesting relics as Queen Elizabeth's shoes—of blue material and very pointed—as well as one of her ruffles for the wrist, and the fiddle—the property at one time of Leicester—upon which—who knows?—she played before the French Ambassador. This also comes from Warwick. Then there are the shoes Henry VIII. wore at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and Elizabeth's waistbelt, and other articles of apparel. Along the centre of the room is ranged the incomparable series of coloured chalk drawings made by Holbein while he was Court-painter to the King and from which few persons of note are omitted. More than seventy of the total number of eighty-seven are here exhibited, and naturally form one of the chief features of the exhibition. A number of them, too, appear in the South Gallery, which is devoted to the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, all of them marvellous in their grip of character, their firmness and precision of drawing and touch, and the perfection of their simple, delicate modelling. Besides these drawings we find here Lucas de Heere's two paintings of Queen Mary—one of them belonging to the Society of Antiquaries and the other to Lord Ashburnham—and two versions of the curious allegorical "Perfect Wife," finger on lip, and standing upon a turtle.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SHOES AND CORONATION RUFFLES.

Queen Elizabeth, who has been more or less in evidence in the other galleries, dominates the North Room, and a more interesting collection it would be hard to imagine. Besides many contemporary portraits of the Virgin Queen, we have the likenesses of Sir Philip Sidney, Frobisher, pistol in hand, Camden, Ben Jonson, Beaumont, and Fletcher, the Erasmus family, and Sir F. Lennard's beautiful and touching picture of Sir Walter Raleigh and his son. But none of these frames yields in interest to the set of seven reputed portraits of Shakspere. Of these some bring a character with them, but others are without reputation. The Felton, or Fenton, portrait (389) has only a hundred years to fall back upon; but the Zucchero is too well known to be challenged. Both of these, as well as No. 390—once in the possession of Mrs. Rippon—are lent by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, together with a number of relics in which that lady's collection is particularly rich, such as the Shakspere Mulberry cup and the Ann Hathaway spoons. The other Shakspere portraits are the fine, broadly-painted head from Charlcote, the amateurish and ill-drawn "Burbage" portrait, the portrait with the ear-rings so much more like the usual popular idea of the poet, and a small painting on copper, inscribed, "1610 æt. 46." The other Shakspere memorials include as well a deed relating to the transference of the Globe Theatre lands from the Molyneux Losely MSS., and the signboard of the Boar's head, which apparently must have escaped the Great Fire, which consumed the building itself. In the same room we find Queen Elizabeth's petticoat, the baby-linen prepared by her for Mary when it was thought the latter was about to become a mother, Sir Philip Sidney's gloves, and many other objects, besides the fine collection of coins contributed by Mr. Hyman Montagu.



QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FIDDLE.

Space fails us in which to speak of the splendid miniatures lent by the Queen, Dr. Lumsden Propert, Lord Beauchamp, and others; of the embroideries, the vestments, the pails, the seals, books, the MSS., and other objects which go to make up the sum of the Exhibition; but we cannot forego mentioning the document relating to bondmen, which proves that slavery existed in England as late as Elizabeth's reign; Dr. Johnson's copy of Shakspere lent by Mr. Irving; Cardinal Wolsey's hat and Essex's ring—the fateful ring; and the almost unique proclamation of Lady Jane Grey, signed by Jane the Queen. We have sought to convey some idea of what may be seen in the New Gallery; the reader must complete the impression for himself, in the certainty that no historical collection could well be more interesting or more worthy of study.

MISS BRADDON'S FIFTIETH.*

WHY should one be shamefaced in confessing a partially for Miss Braddon? People who talk in the same breath of Mr. Rider Haggard and Mr. Stevenson, who own without a blush that they can read "Ouida" and can't read George Eliot, will eagerly deprecate your scorn should you find them with a volume of Miss Braddon in their hands. We do not profess to have mastered all the works of so industrious a writer, but we never read one that was not worth reading. Miss Braddon is an excellent literary craftswoman. She has exceptional ingenuity, quite enough observation to keep well in touch with life, and an ample share of the story-telling faculty, Her style is smooth, unaffected, and careful, and whatever she does is neatly finished in every detail. Why should not one take pleasure in the work of this conscientious and unpretentious artist?

Each individual novel, however, offers little material for criticism. When you have said that it is ingenious, well written, and interesting, you have exhausted the situation. All the rest is mere embroidery. "The Day Will Come" is a very skilfully developed murder story. Miss Braddon knows exactly the nice gradations by which to let the cat out of the bag. A shot is fired, like a bolt from the blue, and an inoffensive young gentleman, who seemed to be intended for the hero of the story, falls dead on the drawing-room carpet. Who pulled the trigger? Scotland Yard itself can but echo, Who? Yet Miss Braddon knows better than to leave the reader without a faint and far-off glimmer of light. We have noted a widow woman living by the lodge gate of the manor-house where the murder takes place. There is nothing very remarkable or particularly mysterious about her; but Miss Braddon has laid a certain emphasis on the fact of her existence, which, to the novel-reader who knows the rules of the game, says as plainly as need be, "Keep your eye on her." We at once begin to wonder how she is to be connected with the crime, and through two whole volumes our curiosity is judiciously stimulated and baffled by turns. "Curiosity!" you say. "The lowest of the emotions! You are simply propounding the formula of the common or suburban detective novel." Quite so; but we are also alleging that whatever the absolute value of the detective novel as a literary form, Miss Braddon handles it excellently well, and further, that it is a pleasure to see any feat, not absolutely immoral, excellently achieved. It is true that in order to make out the statutory three volumes, she has to pad pretty freely; but even her padding is good. The episode of Harrington Dalbrook and Juliet Baldwin is in itself the best thing in the book. It combines subtle character-study with keen and relevant social satire. Miss Braddon, in short, can tell a story, can draw a character, and can write English. How many novelists do we hear praised, and that highly, who cannot do any one of these things?

* "The Day Will Come." A Novel. By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret." London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.)

ARNOLD, THOMAS, M.A. "Dryden: an Essay of Dramatic Poesy." (Oxford: at the Clarendon Press.)
[A tasteful reprint, edited with an introduction and some useful notes. Cloth. Pp. 142.]

BROWN, A. SAMLER. "Madeira and the Canary Islands." (Sampson Low.)
[Described as "a practical and complete guide for the use of invalids and tourists." Limp cloth. Pp. 112. Maps. Price 2s. 6d.]

CAINE, RALPH A. "Humorous Poems of the Century." (Walter Scott.)
[A selection from the works of some seventy writers, with a preface and biographical notes. Canterbury Poets. Cloth. Pp. xiii., 328. Price 1s.]

GIBBONS, JAMES, Cardinal. "Our Christian Heritage." (Baltimore: Murphy; London: Washbourne.)
[Cloth. Pp. viii., 521. Portrait. Price 1 dollar.]

HATTON, JOSEPH. "Club Land: London and Provincial." (J. S. Virtue.)
[With 49 Illustrations, including 16 wood-page plates. 4to, pp. 104.]

KENYON, EDITH C. "The Stranger-Artist: or, Through Shadowland." (Roper and Drowley.)
[Cloth. Pp. 324. A story in one volume.]

MACDUFF, J. R., D.D. "Gloria Patria." (T. Nelson and Sons.)
["A book of private prayer for morning and evening." Cloth. Pp. 288.]

"PICTORIAL AFRICA." (James Sangster and Co.)
[Narratives of the perils, adventures, and achievements of the heroes, missionaries, and martyrs who have fought, taught, and died in that country. 4to. Pp. 396. Many illustrations.]

ROTHSCHILD, M.D. "A Handbook of Precious Stones." (Putnam's Sons.)
[A practical handbook for merchants, workmen, and amateurs. Cloth. Pp. 144.]

SMILES, SAMUEL, LL.D. "The Huguenots: their Settlements, Churches, and Industries in England and Ireland." (John Murray.)
[A sixth edition. Cloth. Pp. 548.]

WESTCOTT, BROOKE FOSS, D.D., D.C.L. "The Epistle to the Hebrews." (Macmillan and Co.)
[The Greek text is here preceded by a critical introduction, and elucidated by voluminous notes. Cloth. Pp. lxxxiv., 504.]

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THE TRADE OUTLOOK FOR 1890.

THE trading and industrial classes are entering upon a new year in a hopeful mood. The last cycle of trade depression was too pronounced, and is too recent, to permit delusive hopes to be entertained as to the indefinite maintenance of the present trade recovery; but there is none the less a general belief that 1890 will prove even a more booming year than 1889. It is a striking feature of the present revival that there has been no great increase in prices. There is not that inflation which marked the period subsequent to the Franco-German war. With the exception of iron and coal—a very important exception, it is true—everything in the shape of raw materials is about where it has been for the past year or two. In the times of dulness economies have been introduced, and manufacturers are thus in a position to augment their profits with even a moderate increase in the price which they are able to obtain for their commodities. The development of India, South America, and other countries by the extension of their railway systems has opened up new markets, and there has been no devastating war to impoverish and diminish the purchasing power of any nation. The business is a solid one, based on the general prosperity of mankind, and may therefore be counted on with more certainty than any abnormal demand created by a period of wholesale destruction. Unexpected hostilities between European Powers, or the financial bankruptcy of South American or other States, may completely change the prospect, by creating widespread confusion; but, such contingencies apart, the outlook is promising.

Men who have their fingers on the pulse of the iron, steel, coal, and allied industries anticipate a good year. Prices, as we have said, have risen more markedly in these than in any other of our staple industries, but there is a concurrence of opinion that it is fully warranted by the demand. More than that, the requirements are likely to keep ahead of the supply in the new year, owing to the scarcity of fuel, and prices are more likely to advance still further than recede. Any excessive increase would, of course, tend to choke off the demand, but that need not be unduly feared. Manufacturers have their order-books full for all kinds of iron and steel work; so much so, that some will not look at offers which are being made from abroad, and some anticipate a year of unprecedented activity. The shipbuilders have been exceptionally busy during 1889, and they promise to be equally so during 1890. Shipowners may frown at the outlook, but it is undoubtedly the case that a very large amount of tonnage has been contracted for. The textile industries are not so buoyant, but they too are in a fairly sound condition. It would be strange if among our varied trades there were not some which fail to feel the effect of the rising tide; but the revival is very general, and a marked promise of continuance in many departments.

Labour as well as capital is having a good time. So far as the available statistics show, very few artisans are out of employment, and wages have been rising, while the cost of food has not been enhanced. There are complaints that workmen are not inclined to take advantage of the piping times to lay up reserves, but prefer to take the benefit in reduced hours. To what extent this is done it is impossible to say; but if carried so far as to introduce uncertainty and make it impossible for manufacturers to undertake contracts they will be killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. The coming of the inevitable period of depression will be hastened, and they will have nothing to show for the good times they have enjoyed. That some are making hay while the sun shines is shown by the fact that savings bank deposits are increasing, and it would be well if that were more general. With judicious action, the new year should prove as advantageous for labour as capital.

THE YEAR'S BUSINESS FAILURES.

A mere catalogue of the number of failures which have occurred during the year is not a safe guide as to the extent of insolvency in the country, the amount of the liabilities and assets being obviously of vital importance to a true estimate. For what it is worth, however, the number of gazetted failures in 1889 compiled by *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* shows a decrease of about 5 per cent. upon the totals for 1888, a decline which has been steadily going on since 1886. As to deeds of arrangement, we had for the first time a record of the numbers in 1888, There were registered in that period no fewer than 3,529, and in the year just closed the number was 30 less. The diminution in the bills of sale is much more pronounced, the total in 1888 being 12,874, and in 1889 10,593. A remarkable decrease is shown in the number of bonds and judgments published in Ireland, and the protested bills of exchange in Scotland, all of which is indicative of increased prosperity. The enterprise shown in the promotion of all sorts of joint-stock concerns has its counterpart in the number of public companies wound up. No fewer than 805 were thus disposed of, an increase of 84. As between the trades, the failures in the United Kingdom were thus distributed during the past two years:—

	1889.	1888.		1889.	1888.
Bankers	1 ...	5	Hardware and metal trades	97 ...	114
Building and timber trades	711 ...	783	Iron and steel trades	157 ...	144
Chemists and druggists	88 ...	87	Jewellery and fancy trades	158 ...	109
Coal and mining trades	116 ...	119	Leather and coach trades	286 ...	309
Corn, cattle, and seed trades	269 ...	239	Merchants, brokers, and agents	342 ...	330
Drapery, silk, and woollen trades	536 ...	587	Printing and stationery trades	100 ...	116
Earthenware and glass trades	31 ...	54	Wine, spirit, beer, and tobacco trades	459 ...	570
Farmers	343 ...	359	Miscellaneous	770 ...	712
Furniture and upholstery trades	91 ...	125	Totals	5,669	6,096
Grocery & provision trades	1,114 ...	1,225			

FROZEN MUTTON AT FIVEPENCE PER POUND.

The frozen mutton trade continues to grow steadily. During the past year considerably over two million carcasses were landed in English ports, mainly in London and Liverpool, and the arrangements for this year have in view still larger consignments. New Zealand, which easily maintains the lead as an exporter, has increased its freezing plant, additions have been made to the fleet engaged in the trade, and several new vessels are in course of being fitted with refrigerating apparatus, while important extensions have been made to the storage accommodation both in London and the provinces. Prices have fluctuated a good deal in correspondence with the rise and fall in the stocks held in London, the average being just under 5*d.* per pound. It would be of interest to know at what price it passed into the hands of the public.

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE—OR LOSE IT.

The opportunities for making a fortune in the City are numerous, be they few and far between who can take advantage of them. The secret of success is to know the correct moment at which to buy and sell on the Stock Exchange. That is a very stale truism, no doubt; but it is brought home very forcibly to the speculator who considers the wide variations which have occurred in the prices of nearly every stock in the course of a year. A table indicating the highest and lowest quotations appears to him as a catalogue of lost chances. Even in sound investment stocks there is often a wide difference, which to the far-seeing or fortunate might mean large additions to their incomes. In another sense than the ordinary trading one, the secret is to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market, and it is the making fortune of some exactly to reverse the process. A score of examples, picked from all classes, will suffice as illustrations:—

Stock.	Lowest.	Highest.	Difference.
Bank of England	320	346	26
Brighton Deferred	132	164	32
Caledonian	114	129	15
Great Northern	126	132	6
Great Western	151	171	20
Manchester and Sheffield Preference	102	137	35
Midland	134	150	16
Louisville and Nashville	58	90	32
North Pacific Preference	60	79	19
Union Pacific	58	73	15
Canadian Pacific	49	76	27
Mexican First Preference	112	133	21
Egyptian Unified	83	94	11
Southampton Dock	32	52	20
Liverpool Nitrates	18	30	12
Primitiva Nitrates	20	38	18
Allsopp's	79	93	14
Guinness	300	347	47
South Hetton Coal	83	111	28
Rio Tinto	10	25	15

HATCHARDS, BOOKSELLERS, 187, PICCADILLY, W. All the New and Standard Books. Discount 5d. in the shilling. Post orders promptly executed.

DRURY LANE.—THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.15, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, written by HARRY NICHOLLS and AUGUSTUS HARRIS, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself. Box-office open daily from 10 to 5.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The PREMIER THEATRE of London. Lessees, THE OPERA COMPANY (LIMITED). Managing Director, HENRY J. LESLIE. THIS DAY at 1.30 and TO-NIGHT at 7.15, a grand CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME entitled CINDERELLA. Written by RICHARD HENRY. The lyrics by CLEMENT SCOTT. Invented and produced by CHARLES HARRIS. Musical Director, Mr. EDWARD SOLOMON. Miss MINNIE PALMER (specially engaged for the part of Cinderella) and the most powerful Company ever seen in Pantomime. Doors open 6.45. Box-office open daily from 11 to 5. MORNING PERFORMANCES of CINDERELLA will be given TO-DAY and SATURDAY NEXT. Seats may now be secured. Doors open 1.0, commence at 1.30.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS

COVENT GARDEN CIRCUS.—The Management having arranged to give a CIRCUS SEASON at Covent Garden Theatre, decided that the best talent only should be engaged. With this object in view it sent agents during the autumn season throughout Europe with instructions to secure all that was the best in the Circus World. This was successfully accomplished.

COVENT GARDEN GRAND CIRCUS.—The PUBLIC are INVITED to VIEW the Lion, Bears, and Splendid Horses and Ponies during the interval. Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN, Equestrian Director and Ring Master.

THE EQUESTRIAN LION, which shared with the Eiffel Tower the amazement of the millions who flocked to Paris to see the Exhibition, has been secured after serious competition, and at enormous expense.

COVENT GARDEN CIRCUS.—CHILDREN'S CINDERELLA PANTOMIME, TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7. Doors open at 1 for Morning Performances. Box Office, under the direction of Mr. EDWARD HALL, open daily 10 to 5. Private Boxes, from 10s. 6d. to £4 4s. Stalls (numbered and reserved), 5s.; Balcony Stalls (numbered and reserved), 3s.; Stage Stalls (numbered and reserved), 3s.; Pit and Promenade, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children half price to all parts, except gallery, on payment at the doors. Early doors 6d. extra.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, an entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled, THE GONDOLIERS; OR, THE KING OF BARATARIA, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8.

SAVOY THEATRE.—MORNING PERFORMANCE of "THE GONDOLIERS" EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.—Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for a series of six weeks' Farewell Performances prior to his departure for Australia.—TO-NIGHT, LAST 3 NIGHTS, A BROKEN SIXPENCE. At 8.15, DOT (CALEB PLUMMER, Mr. J. L. Toole). THE STEELECHASE, OR TOOLE IN THE PIGSKIN. Doors open at 7, commence at 7.30. LAST MORNING PERFORMANCE of DOT, SATURDAY NEXT. Open at 1.30, commence at 2. SATURDAY NIGHT NEXT, for Six Nights only, PAUL PRY and DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—Box-office open daily 10 to 6.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, HENRY J. LESLIE.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new Comedy Opera in Three Acts, entitled THE RED HUSSAR, by H. P. STEPHENS and EDWARD SOLOMON. Preceded at 7.40 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Seats can be booked three months in advance. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. BENSON.—Mr. F. R. BENSON'S SHAKESPEARIAN COMPANY TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8, doors open 7.30, overture 7.45, in Shakespeare's Fairy Comedy, with Mendelssohn's incidental music, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

MATINEES of a MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, SATURDAY (Jan. 4), WEDNESDAY (8) and EVERY FOLLOWING SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY till further notice. Doors at 2. commence 2.30 overture 2.15. Children half price to stalls and dress circle at Matinees. Office open daily from 10.0 till 5.0. No fees. Acting Manager, Mr. H. JALLAND.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—STUPENDOUS HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.—Great Variety Entertainments. Grand Organ Recitals. The Cannibals from Tierra del Fuego, Beckwith's Aquatic Entertainment, at 5.25 and 9.35. Dr. Carver, the Champion Shot, at frequent intervals. "Carmen" on view all day. The Building heated all day, rendering it the most comfortable lounge in London.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Sam Lockhart's six extraordinary and wonderful performing Elephants, just arrived from the Continent. Especially and exclusively engaged at an enormous cost.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Menotti on the High Wire, the Athos Troupe, Mr. Kelson Trueman, the Brothers Belso, the Kellino Troupe, Ottaway and Pepper, the Four Gartos, La Petite Bertoto, the Regal Aerial Aquariatos, Professor Cross, &c., the Sisters de la Pierre.

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GREAT CENTRAL HALL, HOLBORN.—Proprietor, Mr. W. T. PURKISS. TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, with POPULAR PROMENADE SMOKING CONCERTS. Grand Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. J. A. HAMILTON. Vocalists:—Miss Veldeck Hall, Miss Grace Harlington, Mr. Donell Balfe, and Mr. Wilford Morgan. Master Ellis, the great Solo Cornet. Old Favourite Glees and Selections. A picked and efficient chorus, and other attractions. Promenade 6d. Balcony 1s. The Hall warmed and Carpeted throughout.

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THE GRAND PANORAMA of WATERLOO.—An EXHIBITION of RELICS, under the Patronage of his Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, is now open in connection with the Panorama.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE OF THE GREAT FALLS, original effects by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge. Music, Niagara Improved Sweetmeat Stores, Cheap Luncheons and Teas. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors. NOTICE.—TO-DAY—Opening of Subterranean Fairy Forest of Christmas Trees. Free Gifts to Children. No Extra Charge.

BARNUM'S

HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, fully and successfully inaugurated at OLYMPIA.

COSTLY, Extensive, Magnificent, and Varied ADDITIONS to

IMRE KIRALFY'S NERO; or, The Destruction of Rome, universally pronounced by hundreds of thousands of captivated spectators the most tremendous and glorious dramatic, pantomimic, terpsichorean, musical, classic, and scenic spectacle ever produced. New and Colossal Pageants, Dances, Scenes, Fetes, and Pastimes, Elephant, Roman Bareback Standing and Pedestrian Races, Olympian Wrestling, Gladiatorial Combats, Picturesque Martial Evolutions, 1,200 Roman Characters in resplendent robes. The Giant Stage of Blazing Pantomime, surpassing any hundred theatres, and which scores the amusement triumph of all time.

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DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open at 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M. 2,231 seats in amphitheatre at 1s. 1,353 in balcony at 2s., 2,160 in balcony at 3s., 674 in upper dress circle at 4s., 1,407 stalls at 5s., 615 stalls at 6s., 35 boxes (six seats) at two guineas, or single seats in them at 7s. 6d., and 35 boxes (six seats), at three guineas, or single seats in them at 10s. 6d. With every ticket a numbered reserved seat coupon is given, all without extra charge of any kind, and every seat is reserved to its purchaser during entire performance. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 28, Piccadilly. All except 1s. and 2s. seats booked one week in advance at principal booking offices, and at our official offices at Olympia and at Basil Tree's, 23, Piccadilly, by postal order or personal application. At the Afternoon Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in shilling seats. Afternoon performances most desirable for ladies and children, as they are equally complete and less crowded.

LADIES and CHILDREN can visit OLYMPIA with the assurance of every comfort, even during the holiday rush. A numbered coupon is given every person for a reserved chair, which they can occupy and leave whenever they like during the performance, without danger of any one else occupying it.

A SAD YEAR FOR THE GRIMSBY FOLK.

The past year has been the worst for disaster that the Grimsby fishermen have ever known. No less than 125 lives have been lost at sea, and nine vessels have gone down with all hands, not mentioning a steam trawler now missing.

WHY NOT REPAINT BEFORE LEAVING?

The Maritime Conference closed yesterday, and adjourned *sine die*. On the question of derelict vessels, it is recommended that, whenever practicable, it shall be the duty of the crew, before abandoning a vessel, to hoist some distinctive signal, as B. C. F., "abandoned by crew," or C. R. T. G., "derelict," on a ball shaped or other similar mark, where it can best be seen, and where it will not be mistaken for any other authorized signal, and to let go the sheets and halyards of such sails as are not furled.

TWENTY THOUSAND BELGIAN MINERS OUT.

The colliers on strike in the Charleroi district now number 20,000. Perfect order prevails. The railways are greatly in want of coal.

WASTE AT THE METROPOLITAN HOSPITALS.

Dr. Woods has been enlivening the tedium of his Christmas holiday by going into figures to show how vast is the waste of expenditure in connection with the metropolitan hospitals. On a liberal calculation of expenditure, Dr. Woods shows no less a sum than £370,000 unaccounted for. He calls upon the hospital authorities either to disprove his figures or take steps to do away with a grave public scandal.

Truth is informed that the Prince of Leiningen is to succeed Sir William Dowell as Naval Commander-in-Chief at Devonport in August next.

The death is announced of Mr. William Gray, farmer, Southfield, Duddingston, one of the oldest agriculturists in Scotland, and certainly one of the best known in Midlothian.

NOTICES.

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Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

FOURTH EDITION.

A FEARFUL EAST-END CALAMITY.

FOREST GATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL DESTROYED.

TWENTY-SIX CHILDREN SUFFOCATED.

The first day of the New Year will unfortunately ever be remembered in the annals of calamity. Hardly had the merry pealing of the bells ceased this morning when death overtook twenty-six inmates of the Forest Gate Pauper School, Essex, with appalling suddenness. They were asphyxiated by reason of a fire which in itself was out of all proportion to the gravity of its results.

About twenty-five minutes to one o'clock this morning Miss Bloomfield and Miss Terry, attached to the managing staff of the girls' department of the school, became aware of the presence of fire in one of the boys' dormitories. They raised an alarm and the superintendent of the institution hurried from his bed, to which he had shortly before retired. With presence of mind he got out the fire extinguishing apparatus which was kept in readiness on the premises. This consists mainly of what is technically known as a "Fire Queen." With the extinguisher in his hand Mr. Duncan attempted to ascend a staircase leading to one of the dormitories, but was baffled for a time by a dense cloud of smoke, which every moment increased in volume.

The position of the boys' dormitories in relation to the other parts of the building may be briefly explained. To the left of the main entrance are the rooms of the girls, to the right those of the boys. A broad passage leads from the entrance to a large dining-hall, which takes up a considerable portion of the ground floor. Continuing in a straight line with the passage, and crossing a hall, one comes to a large doorway which gives access to a vestibule whence spring two stone staircases leading to boys' lower dormitory known as "Number Nine," and over which is "Number Ten Dormitory."

It was one of these staircases then that Mr. Duncan tried to mount. He accomplished his purpose by crawling up on hands and knees, though the comparative thinness of the lower smoke was trying enough. With great difficulty he opened one of the doors of No. 9 Dormitory. He shouted to the boys, but received no answer, or at all events did not hear any. Then, overcome by the smoke, he lost consciousness and fell down the steps. But Mr. Duncan, who, though advanced in years, is powerfully built, resumed his operations as an amateur fireman. Then some firemen arrived from a neighbouring station and lightened his burden, though even then he could not be deterred from running constant risk of death by burning or suffocation.

It should not be inferred that information was not promptly conveyed to the fire-brigades of the district. Forest Gate being near the great railway centre of Stratford, many servants of the Great Eastern Railway Company were at the time the alarm was given returning from their labour along the road which runs in front of the building. Indeed, it is stated that the railway employés observed smoke issuing from out of the windows before its presence had become known inside. Be that as it may, there were soon plenty of railway men around the fire volunteering their services, which proved useful indeed. One of the men blew a whistle, which was understood by the officer in charge of the fire-escape at Forest Gate as a signal of fire. This officer having telegraphed to the Chief District Fire Station at West Ham, hurried to the fire with his escape ladder. The West Ham Central Brigade appeared on the scene with creditable promptitude, as did also the branch brigades stationed at Canning-town and Silvertown, so that by one o'clock a large quantity of water was being played upon the fire. The fire, it afterwards transpired, had originated in what is known as the Ward Room, which, together with the Needle Room, immediately underlies No 9 Dormitory and is on the ground floor. The flames seem to have smouldered their way upwards slowly but firmly, so that, as already stated, it had reached the first story before any one was aware of it.

Of course the first thought of the officials, of the railway men, and of the firemen, was to save as many lives as possible. As soon as practicable the occupants of the two dormitories were carried away but only too unhappily many of them were already dead. They had not been burnt to death, but asphyxiated. There were fifty-eight boys in the ill-fated rooms, and of these twenty-six fell a prey to the smoke. In only two cases were bodies burned, and it is likely enough that the burning took place after suffocation.

If one may take consolation in this grim episode of the young year it is to think that the unfortunate little fellows died calmly—probably without ever being conscious of their approaching fate. The faces of all bear a peaceful, happy expression. They went to bed one and all with joyous hearts, for the Superintendent had promised them that on the morrow each should receive a toy and such good cheer as delights the heart of juveniles. To-day, in fact, was to be for them had not Providence ordained otherwise—the jolliest day of all the year. The generosity of the Poplar and Whitechapel guardians, under whose auspices the school is conducted, is even at this sad moment testified in some measure by the elaborate Christmastide decorations of the dining hall and of the corridors. Sprays of evergreens still peer forth from charred wet relics of the calamity, and wishes for "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year," are still lettered upon the walls of a place of desolation and woe.

No little praise is due to the superintendent, who will begin to think of his own injuries when he has more time. In falling down the stone steps one of his arms received a blow which may possibly have more serious effects than are apparent at present.

LATER PARTICULARS.

The Central News, in a later despatch, says:—The school, which has been established for many years, has been a source of great benefit to the poor people all over the East-end of London, especially to those in the Whitechapel and Poplar districts who are unable to give their children an education. The main building is a large brick one consisting of three flats, in which are contained a large number of rooms where the different industrial occupations of the children are carried on. In addition to the main building there are others adjoining and smaller ones, including an infirmary. The boys are trained in engineering, gardening, carpentering, and other useful employments, while the girls learn sewing, kitchen work, and all those useful branches which enable them to secure respectable positions in life. On a minute inspection of the dormitories in which the disaster occurred one is astounded to think how it was that any of the poor little fellows who were in them were saved. Certainly nothing could have been more praiseworthy than the efforts of the police, who were directed by police inspectors Harvey and Rooks, as also the firemen, the superintendent of the school, Mr. Duncan, and his staff. The coroner's officer, Sergeant Sumner, took an active part in the rescues. To the right and left of the openings to both dormitories are rooms occupied by the sewing mistresses in the institution, one of whom, Miss Bloomfield, was the first to notice the fire and give warning. After the doors had been broken open the work of rescue was a difficult and harassing one.

The firemen had to work amid the blinding and suffocating smoke, and only two or three of them could enter the dormitories. The firemen then proceeded to hand out the survivors to the police-officers who stood at the doors. All the poor little fellows were more or less stupefied by the smoke, hence the absence of any great excitement among them.

The corpses, twenty-six in all, were taken to the Infirmary Hall, which is situated to the left of the building, and there they lie side by side, a heartrending spectacle. Those who were rescued alive quickly recovered when brought into the open air, and none of them experience any bad effects.

An exciting scene occurred during the progress of the fire. On the right side of one of the doors of Number Nine Dormitory is the bedroom of two of the sewing mistresses. Evidently thinking that there was no escape by the interior of the building they flung open one of the windows in their room and made heartrending signals of distress. Some of the servants who slept on the lower part of the building saw these signals of distress, and with great alacrity a ladder was run up against a wing of the main building directly under the window. About a yard from this window a large pipe runs perpendicularly with the building, leading directly on to this side wing. The distance from the window to the roof is only about six feet, and they were thus enabled, by coming out upon the window ledge, to grasp the pipe and slide down towards the roof against which the ladder rested. They escaped without receiving any injuries. The Infirmary Hall, a large well-ventilated room, with four large windows, round the walls of which scriptural texts and mottoes are arranged, intertwined with a profusion of holly, mistletoe, and other decorations familiar at this season of the year, presents a truly heartrending sight. Along the sides of the walls are arranged the corpses of the poor little victims. They all lie peacefully, as if in slumber, with their small blankets tucked round them just as they fell asleep. There are no signs to show that they suffered at all, and though some of the little faces are scorched, this must have been done after death, because there is not the slightest trace of agony to be seen. There are, however, two terrible cases of burning. At the far end of No. 9 dormitory a part of the floor gave way where the fire was the fiercest, and two of the corpses were burned in a fearful manner.

Mr Lewis, of Brentford, the coroner of the South Essex division, has been communicated with, and it is expected that the inquest will be held to-morrow.

The following are the names of the boys who were asphyxiated:—Augustus Flowers, aged ten; Theophilus Flowers, nine; John Jones, seven; John Taylor, seven; Richard Vassum, eight; Frederick Smith, nine; Edward Kilburn, nine; John Joyce, ten; Richard Page, seven; James Potts, ten; William Hume, nine; Frank Chalk, seven; Hubert Russell, ten; James Rolfe, eight; Thomas North, twelve; Walter Searle, nine; Charles Biddick, twelve; Frederick Scott, seven; Henry Sowerbutts, ten; Gilbert Hallison, ten; Thomas Hughes, eleven; William Dawson, seven; Frederick Wigmore, eight; William Sillito, nine; Arthur Page, nine; and Albert Smith, twelve.

As already indicated, the fire itself did not give the firemen much trouble. It was confined to the Ward room, the Needle-room, and the two dormitories, which together form a semi-detached block at the rear of the building. The main block and its chief wings remain intact, though considerably drenched with water.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA'S DIVORCE SUIT.

A LETTER FROM MESSRS. LEWIS AND LEWIS.

The following letter was written yesterday by Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, acting as solicitors for Mrs. O'Shea, to Mr. E. F. Day, whose name appears on the petition of Captain O'Shea:—"Dear Sir,—We have ascertained to day, with considerable difficulty and only through the courtesy of the Registrar of the Divorce Court, that Captain O'Shea on the 24th inst. filed a petition against Mrs. O'Shea and Mr. Parnell. We are instructed by Mrs. O'Shea, on whose behalf we are acting, that although a week has now elapsed since the petition was filed, she has not received service of the citation nor any intimation of it except the publication in the newspapers of the alleged interview with Captain O'Shea. We have, accordingly, to request on her behalf that you will at once effect service of the citation upon her without further delay, as her address is well known to your client, and we are also instructed that if there is any further delay in the service we should apply to the court in the matter.—Yours truly, LEWIS and LEWIS."

A London correspondent "learns from an authoritative source that there is no hope of Captain O'Shea's petition coming on for hearing before the opening of Parliament. Under the circumstances Mr. Parnell will assign his duties as Irish leader to his friend Mr. Justin McCarthy."

THE PROGRESS OF THE INFLUENZA.

LORD SALISBURY AND M. PASTEUR SUFFERERS.

It transpired yesterday that the Marquis of Salisbury's confinement to his room at Hatfield House was caused by an attack of Russian influenza, which his lordship attributes to a chill which he contracted on his return from a visit to the Foreign Office on Monday week. On Monday the physicians found him suffering from what appeared to be a very severe chill, and prescribed great care and rest. It was impossible, however, to prevent him from attending to business altogether, and he received in his room several of the leading officials of his department. The symptoms became so distressing that his lordship took to his bed, and Sir William Jenner was called in. Upon the recommendation of that physician, Dr. Douglas Powell, of Harley-street, was summoned to Hatfield. Acting upon the advice of both physicians his lordship kept his bed for two days. The Queen was advised of the Prime Minister's illness long before the news was made public, and she exhibited her interest in her Minister by sending her own special physician to see the patient and report to her as to his condition. The attack is pronounced to be a severe one, but it is believed to be running its normal course, and last evening there was a slight improvement in the condition of the distinguished patient. It is stated that the Diplomatic Corps generally has been attacked by influenza. The first to be taken was Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, who has been laid up for nearly a fortnight. Sir Philip Currie's private secretary at the Foreign Office, the Hon. Francis Villiers, is also laid up.

Mrs. Bancroft is so ill as to be confined to her room. She has been suffering from influenza, upon which has supervened an illness that is regarded with some concern.

There is an influenza epidemic at the Jesuit College, Canterbury, over eighty persons being affected. There are also several cases at the barracks.

Dry weather and daily increasing cold is beginning to have a good effect upon the health of the population of Paris. The number of deaths, the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent says, yesterday decreased to 353. The *Times* correspondent gives the total at 361. M. Proust, the general inspector of the health service, has handed in the report which the Government charged him to draw up, from which it would appear that the danger of infection has been considerably exaggerated. The report concludes by advising persons who have not been attacked not to think of influenza; those who are suffering from it to keep very warm and well covered, and those who have recovered to consider that they still have the malady for eight or ten days, and act accordingly. The Director of Posts has issued an official notice to the effect that one-fifth of the postmen are ill and off duty. The number of "extras" is not sufficient to replace the absentees. M. Pasteur and his assistants are amongst the sufferers. Asked his opinion of the disease, M. Pasteur replied that he had not had time to study it. The bull ring near the Bois de Boulogne has been converted into a lake of artificial ice, and will open on Sunday with a grand skating fête, the entire receipts of which will be devoted to the assistance of sufferers from the present epidemic.

Private telegrams received in Berlin announce that in consequence of the great increase in the number of cases of influenza at Wurzburg it has been found necessary to erect temporary hospitals for the reception of patients. At Munich the number of cases is stated to be forty thousand, while in Dresden the disease also continues to spread, Baron Von Koennertz, Minister of Finance, being among the sufferers. The epidemic interferes greatly with the performances at the theatres, half of the actors and actresses being down with the malady.

CRETAN CHRISTIANS APPEAL TO MR. GLADSTONE.

It is reported that the central committee of the Oriental League at Athens, at its meeting on December 20, with M. Botcharis in the chair, resolved to send an address to Mr. Gladstone imploring him to take the affairs of the Christian population of Crete into his hands. The document contains a long account of the alleged sufferings of the Cretans, and expresses the opinion that Europe, which takes such a tender interest in the savages of Africa, should rather consider it a sacred duty to alleviate the cruel fate of a portion of the Hellenic nation, to which the civilized world is indebted for its progress.

It is probable (the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* writes) that Chakir Pasha will return from Crete.

RUSSIA WEEDING OUT THE LIBERAL EDITORS.

A decree of the Russian Minister of the Interior (telegraphs the St Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*) gives a good insight into the present illiberal policy in Russian home affairs. The Russian press, by dint of a long process of warnings, suppressions, and other measures of punishment, has gradually been weeded of all its Liberal editors and writers. Only one well-known editor, M. Stasoolevich, of the *European Messenger*, still belonged to the old camp, and ventured to publish critical and disapproving articles on the measures of the higher authorities. A Ministerial order has now been issued to the following effect:—

'Whereas the *European Messenger* in a whole series of articles conducts itself in no other way than in a spirit of condemnation of the most important acts of the Government, and that the articles of M. Solevieff, published in that periodical, entitled 'The History of Russian Conscience,' and containing exasperating criticisms directed against the Russian Church and State, in their historical development inculcate false ideas on the subject, and shake respect for the principles of their foundation and for the principles of Russian nationality in general, the Minister of the Interior announces a first warning to the editor of the *European Messenger* in the person of the actual State Councillor, Michael Stasoolevich."

The Bayonne Town Hall has been half destroyed by fire, but the greater portion of the archives and the pictures of the museum have been saved.

THE MURDER OF A COLONEL IN INDIA.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF A NATIVE SOLDIER.

Mail news from India brings details of the murder of Colonel Heyland, commanding officer of the 1st Bombay Lancers, who was shot by a sowar, who ran amuck at Deesa, on the 6th of November. On that morning there was a commanding officer's parade. The ressaldar major left his house and went near the stables, when he was fired at by a sowar named Rowjee Kinkar. The charge entered his right side and passed through his liver. The reports of the shots came to have caused no alarm, as the bazaar people are frequently in the habit of shooting crows, which are quite a plague there. The wounded major, seeing a man unarmed with a carbine, called out to the sowar to come to him. This invitation was promptly answered by a shot which struck the wounded major's hand, followed by another which wounded him in the groin. A trumpeter who witnessed the firing alarmed the guard, who, instead of taking immediate action to apprehend the man sent one to the colonel, who was on the point of leaving his bungalow. The colonel at once gallopped down the lines armed with a revolver. Hearing that the sowar had gone in the direction of the orderly-room, he made after him, followed by a few men. The colonel fired a shot at the sowar, but missed, whereupon the sowar deliberately fired at the colonel, the bullet entering his body near the left breast and passing just below the heart. The sowar then shot himself up. On being asked what he had to say for himself, he replied that he had made up some cartridges ten days previously and intended to take the life of the ressaldar major for getting him punished. When asked why he shot the colonel he said the colonel first fired, and I only returned it. Now everything is over, and you can hang me. The colonel's death cast a sad gloom over the station.

THE TROUBLE IN PORTUGAL.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT.

The Exchange Telegraph Company is authoritatively informed from Lisbon that the Portuguese Government is far from being inclined to dispense with the services of Major Serpa Pinto. It will be demonstrated beyond doubt that no secret instructions were ever given to the Major of such a nature as to create unpleasantness between England and Portugal in Eastern Africa. That Serpa Pinto was rash as regards the flag incident, regret will be expressed on that account to the British Cabinet by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the name of King Carlos, who has repeatedly expressed the desire of continuing the good relations which have existed hitherto between the two nations. It is confidently hoped in Lisbon that undue importance will cease to be attached by English politicians to a misunderstanding which will soon be cleared up in such a manner as there never was the remotest intent on the part of Portugal to offer any insult to the dignity of Great Britain. Negotiations will be resumed very shortly on the numerous questions connected with the incident, but it must not be expected that they will be speedily concluded, as maps will have to be drawn and reports will be read by the Commission appointed to that effect. These various matters will then be discussed by the two interested powers, with a view to come to a satisfactory settlement.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.—THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Ottawa says:—The *Canadian* denounces the language used by the Hon. H. Mercier, the Quebec Premier, at New York as being disloyal to the Crown. His words, it says, amounted to nothing less than an invitation to the United States to Canada. The *Canadian* declares that the real point at issue in the next general election in Quebec will be the question of annexation.

PRINCE BISMARCK ILL.

The Hamburg papers state that Prince von Bismarck is, in consequence of the severe weather, suffering from neuralgia.

THE GARTER FOR THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

The new King of Portugal is to be created a Knight of the Garter, but Lord Salisbury strongly objects (*Truth* says) to sending a special mission to Lisbon for the investiture with the Mastership, as there would certainly be a row in Parliament about the expense, so it is proposed to confide the affair to one of the Queen's lords-in-waiting.

THE QUEEN'S SPRING VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.

The Queen proposes to leave Windsor Castle for the Continent on Tuesday, March 25, and her Majesty will remain abroad for four weeks.—*Truth*.

CONSERVATIVE SHAREHOLDERS AND THE CREWE POLITICS.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears that some militant Conservatives are buying small amounts of stock in the North-Western in order to be present at the meeting when, it is expected, the Crewe Liberals will have a say upon recent events at Crewe works.

CARDINAL MANNING AND THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.

Cardinal Manning, writing to the National Labourers' Dwellings and Sanitary Association, refers to the report on the artisans dwellings in Dublin, and says it gives him pleasure to know that they are vigorously taking in hand the work not only of improving but also of erecting the dwellings of those who live by labour. It was hardly possible that the domestic life of the people to be preserved in dwellings that were not fit for human habitation, but he rejoiced to know that even under the greatest disadvantages the domestic life of many in Dublin, Glasgow, and London prevailed over their homeless state. What was wanted was a prompt and vigorous application of the statute law as it existed. The Archbishop of Dublin has also written, stating that that city will be indelibly disgraced if the example that Sir Edward Guinness has set is not followed up.

AN "ENORMOUS IMPROVEMENT" IN THE FIRE BRIGADE

Early in the past year the London Fire Brigade passed under the control of the London County Council, and in July sanction was given for the establishment of three new stations—at Tempe-bar, New-cross, and East Dulwich; for 50 new fire escapes of the improved pattern; for 23 new hose carts, to be placed in selected spots; for 200 new metal rims, to be distributed all over London; and for over 100 additional men. This augmentation is now proceeding as rapidly as possible. The telephone system has also been extended as far as practicable, with additional hydrants and fire-alarms, the system of the brigade has been, during 1889, enormously improved. The telescopic fire-escapes are also superseding the old fly ladder machines, and in many other respects important improvements have been made. Ten small fire escapes have been issued for the use of the police.

THE QUEEN'S NEW YEAR GIFTS.

This morning the Queen's New Year's Gifts to the poor of Windsor and Clewer were distributed in the Reading School at Windsor Castle in the presence of a number of clergymen of the parishes. There were upwards of one thousand recipients, the value of the gifts being £300. Beef and coals to the value of £200 were given away, and the sum of £100 was presented to the clothing club.

STILL DOWN ON THE CHANNEL BILL.

The Board of Trade have intimated to the promoters of the Channel Tunnel that if the bill which has again been recently deposited by them in the Private Bill Office is persevered with, it will be the duty of the Government—as on previous occasions—to oppose it in Parliament.

WHERE THE EX-EMPRESS WILL BE BURIED.

The arrangements for the funeral of the late ex-Empress of Brazil, which have been made by Dom Alfonso of Portugal are now nearly complete. The body will be interred in the mausoleum of the House of Bragança at San Vincente on Friday, after having lain in state in the Chapel of Lapa.

FOUR BRITISH SEAMEN EATEN.

Mail advices from San Francisco have arrived at Queenstown state that intelligence had reached there on January 1 to the effect that the mate and three seamen of the British schooner *Enterprise* were killed and eaten by cannibals at Hammond Island, one of the Solomon Group, in October 1889. It is said that news of the massacre having been carried to Captain Hunt, of her Majesty's corvette *Royalist*, he shelled the villages on the island.

SNOW.

In the south-east of France weather of exceptional severity prevails. The light before last in the Bordeaux district snow fell for several hours.

The accounts of the three great English Masonic charities show that the total sum received during the year now closed was £48,443. Of this over £18,000 was received by the Benevolent Institution, and close on £15,000 each by the boys' and girls' schools.

THE GAS STOKERS' STRIKE.

PROPOSALS BY THE MEN.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Gasworkers, Coal Porters, Sailors and Firemen's, and Watermen and Lightermen's Union was held last night at the Central Strike Committee Rooms, Canal-bridge, Old Kent-road, to consider certain proposals with respect to the profit-sharing scheme which it was hoped would prove an acceptable compromise to Mr. Livesey and the South Metropolitan Gas Company and to the men, and so open up a way for settling the present dispute. The scheme proposed was understood to have been favourably received by the committee. The proposals will be to-day laid before the branches of the union in South London and in the event of their decision being favourable the directors of the South Metropolitan Gas Company will have the proposed modifications sent on to them forthwith for their consideration.

The Central Strike Committee state that the fight commenced in earnest yesterday. The Sailors' and Firemen's Union have picketed all the jetties of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, and as soon as the steamers arrive in the river all the men will be called out, and if they obey the steamers will be left without crews. The directors of the Gas Light and Coke Company yesterday repudiated to a deputation that the South Metropolitan Company would receive any assistance by way of connection from the mains of the Gas Light and Coke Company.

NEW YEAR'S DAY HONOURS.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., and Sir James Paget, D.C.L., M.P., to be members of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Baronetcies of the United Kingdom have been conferred upon J. T. Davies Llewelyn, Esq., of Penllergare; James Thompson Mackenzie, Esq., of Glenmuick; William Stowell Savory, Esq., President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The following promotions in and appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Civil Division, are also approved:—To be K.C.B., the Honourable Charles William Fremantle, C.B., Deputy-Master of the Royal Mint, Charles Lennox Peel, Esq., C.B., Clerk of the Council; to be C.B., Sir Oscar Clayton, M.A., LL.B., LL.S.; John H. Daniel, Esq., Agent to the Commissioners of the National Debt; Ralph De Littre, Esq., Q.C.; W. Smiles, Esq., Chief Inspector of Taxes, Inland Revenue Office.

Knighthood has been conferred upon R. Dixon, Esq., late Mayor of Middlesbrough; Robert P. Harding, Esq., Chief Official Receiver in Bankruptcy; Thomas Sowler, Esq., Manchester; Hon. Romesh Chunder Mitter, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta; Jukta Isan Tagan, Esq., head of the British Indian Community, and founder of the hospital at Canabar; Joseph Hickson, Esq., Montreal; Hon. Mathew Davies, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

The following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George are likewise approved:—To be C.M.G.: G. Brackenbury, Esq., late her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon; O. Crawford, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Oporto; A. Caillard, Esq., Director-General of Egyptian Customs.

WHERE ICE MAY BE FOUND.

The frost has continued. There were large areas of ice last night upon the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens, the Long Water (Hyde Park, and a few patches upon the Serpentine, which is the ornamental water of London which at the last to freeze. Taken by average, the ice was about 1½ in. thick. Probably the best ice in any of the parks last night was that on the waters of Regent's Park, especially in its narrow cuts, which, despite the efforts of the park constables, were venturing upon. St. James's Park Canal is also frozen over, and so are the pretty lakes of Clissold Park. The ornamental waters of Victoria Park, in the East-end, are also covered with ice; so are the ponds in Highgate, which are of dangerous depth, so that another night of severe frost, with 18 or 20 degrees on the grass, would place these lakes in areas at the service of the skating and sliding public. The lowest temperature registered in the air at the Royal Humane Society's Receiving-house, Hyde Park, on Monday night was 24 deg., but at York-gate, Regent's Park, it was a degree and a half colder, while at Highgate 25 deg. was the figure. A rather thick fog hung over the greater part of the Thames in the metropolis last night.

The Crystal Palace Skating Club telegraphs that its ice will not bear to-day, but that if the frost continues skating will be possible to-morrow.

Skating commenced this morning on the magnificent stretch of water at Penn Ponds, Richmond Park. There is every prospect of plenty of sport for the next day or two, both at Richmond and Bushey Parks.

A FAMOUS COOK AND COMMUNIST.

There has just passed away in Paris a man who, in his time (writes the *Telegraph* correspondent) played many parts. This is Victor Grelier, cook by profession and Communist in politics. As a soldier he was made a head cook by Marshal Forey, and when the Commune broke out he was fulfilling the humble functions of mopper-up in a public washhouse, the lavoir. The Communists, whom he joined, made him a deputy mayor and afterwards Minister of Commerce. While in this important post he proposed to burn the Grand Livre of the Public Debt, and a decree to that effect appeared in the official journal of the Commune on the day of the entry into Paris of the Versailles troops. Grelier took leg-bail when the troops appeared, and was sheltered by the Jesuit Fathers of the Rue de Vaugirard, whom he had befriended while in office. He served the good priests as a cook for several months, but was one day recognised and arrested. While in prison he was asked by M. Lambrecht to cook an official dinner for him at the Ministry of the Interior, which he did on condition that his godless wife was turned out of the kitchen. In 1872 Grelier was transported to Nouma, where he acted as *chef* to the Governor. On returning to Paris, Grelier set up as a wine-seller, but did not prosper. His funeral expenses were defrayed by the Jesuits.

A FAMOUS RUSSIAN SWINDLER.

The famous Russian swindler, "Count Von Tcsawin," who was recently handed over by the German police to the Zurich authorities, has been sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment for swindling, and the Swiss police have other charges against the fellow. When they have done with him he will be claimed successively by the Austrian, German, and Russian authorities, between whom he may reasonably look forward to spending the rest of his life in prison. The prospect is a satisfactory one to all save this most consummate of international swindlers.

A CASE FOR A STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

An interesting chancery suit has just come to an end at Budapest. As far back as 1419 Laszlo Demendy, Bishop of Neutra, left his relatives an estate of about 150,000 acres. The invasions of the Turks prevented the heirs from putting in their claims, and proceedings were only begun in 1708. The final decision was given a few days ago in the presence of 300 of the heirs, who have now multiplied to about 2,000. The magnificent estate, after paying all the law costs, has dwindled down to 22,000 florins, which sum has now been equally divided among the heirs.

Mr. T. E. Ellis, M.P., continues dangerously ill at Luxor, Egypt.

M. Gayarre, the popular tenor, is seriously ill.

Sir James Whitehead will take the chair at the next house dinner at the City Liberal Club on February 4th.

News has been received from the Bishop of Tasmania to the effect that his eldest child, Miss Sibyl Montgomery, passed away in great pain on November 19, at Hobart.

With the close of the year there has been an abandonment of the old gunnery ship *Excellent* in Portsmouth Harbour. The establishment has been transferred to the new barracks on Whale Island.

A young woman at Scarborough, named Sarah Ann Yeoman, who committed suicide the other day, previously prepared her graveclothes and left them lying on her bed.

The German Emin Pasha Relief Committee has received a letter from the Pasha, in which he thanks the Committee for the generosity which led to the despatch of a relief expedition.

The annual record of deaths of members of the Society of Friends has been compiled for the year just ended. It shows the remarkable fact that the mortality is greatest in members between eighty and ninety years of age.

Fräulein Emma Turolla, the well-known contralto, who some years ago appeared with much success in opera with Mdme. Adelina Patti and Fräulein Eteika Gerster, died at Budapest yesterday, in her twenty-ninth year, from an internal complaint.

The Liverpool Autumn Exhibition was formally closed last night. It has been the most successful of the series both in point of sales and attendances, something like 100,000 admissions having been recorded, while the sales have amounted to over £7,000.

Major-General the Hon. Raymond Harvey de Montmorency, an officer of Crimean repute, who served with the 33rd Regiment at the siege of Sebastopol and the attack on the Redan, and was also engaged in India during the Mutiny, and in the campaign in Abyssinia, has succeeded to the Irish Viscountcy of Frankfort de Montmorency by the death of his father.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Eleven o'clock.

Very high rates continue to be paid for money, the Bank obtaining 7 per cent., and the outside rate being 6 to 6½ per cent. The Continental exchanges are hardening, but there is a fear that New York may still draw upon our reserves. The discount rate for three months bills is quoted 5 per cent., although paper has been taken at a lower figure.

The Stock Exchange is closed to-day. Business left off for the year with a good tone, for although money has become unexpectedly dear it is believed that things will right themselves speedily.

The Bulgarian Government will probably invite tenders early this year for the construction of the Kaspicnar Sofia-Kustenili Railway. Its length will be about 350 miles, and it will traverse for the most part a fertile district and a rich coal region in the neighbourhood of Tirnova. It is expected that there will be considerable competition for these tenders, and contractors desirous of undertaking the work are recommended to send to Sofia early next year a competent person to examine and report upon all details.

The internal differences of the British Water-Gas Syndicate, Limited, appear, from a circular issued to-day to the shareholders, to have been settled. It is signed by Mr. Samson Fox, the chairman of the Syndicate, and Mr. Thomas Brayshaw, of Settle, Yorkshire. According to an agreement arrived at, all the late directors, with the exception of Mr Samson Fox and Mr. William Foy, have resigned, and three new directors—namely, Mr. Thomas Brayshaw, solicitor, of Settle, Mr. Thomas Procter, of Long Preston, near Leeds, and Mr. Joseph Mitchell, of Bolton Hall, Bolton-on-Dearne, have, in the interests of the shareholders, been elected in their stead. "It will be no doubt to the policy of the new Board to instruct Messrs. Kay and Guedalla to press on energetically, on behalf of the Syndicate, the actions for specific performance against the Notts and Derby Company, while in the course of next year £100,000 in cash, and £75,000 in fully paid up shares, have to be received from the North British Water-Gas Syndicate (Limited). The new directors will of course decline to take any responsibility for the action of the syndicate prior to their election upon the board, and it is hoped that, with this new departure in the affairs of the syndicate, on the one hand all its legal rights will be enforced to the advantage of its shareholders, and on the others affairs will be administered in a manner which will prove to the shareholders that both this arrangement and every step hereafter taken are solely advised in their interest." It is added that two large contracts have been secured for the erection of water-gas plants from two of the largest iron and steel works in Great Britain.

Mr. T. A. Welton, official liquidator of the Sovereign Life Assurance Company, has been authorised to convene a meeting of policy holders to consider the scheme of transfer referred to in his circular of 11th November, 1889, and the court has further ordered that he is first to obtain from the actuaries certain calculations which will enable him to acquaint policy-holders how their interests are likely to work out under the said scheme. At the earliest, this meeting will take place in March.

Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. state that the Hon. John Baring, eldest son of their senior, Lord Revelstoke, and Mr. Archibald Cameron Corkran, son of their late partner, Mr. C. L. Norman, have been admitted as partners into the firm.

Messrs. Borthwick, Wark, and Co. intimate that Lord Borthwick, son of the late Right Hon. Lord Borthwick, formerly senior of their firm, has been received as a partner.

Messrs. Blake, Boissevain, and Co. announce that the interest of the estate of the late Mr. Stanton Blake in the firm has expired. The amount of capital of the firm remains unchanged.

Messrs. Redfern, Alexander, and Co. announce the retirement of Mr. B. T. Harding.

The directors of the West Coast of America Telegraph Company have declared a second interim dividend of 5s. per share in respect of 1889.

The directors of the United River Plate Telephone Company (Limited) have declared an interim dividend for the half-year ending September 30 last, of 2 per cent. (equal to £2 per share).

The Argentine Great Western Railway Company have been informed by cable message that the National Government has not paid up the amount of their guarantee, but promise to do so by the 2nd January.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.—*Increases*: Great Eastern, £10,107; Midland, £13,597; Great Western, £13,311; Lancashire and Yorkshire, £4,443; Metropolitan, £526; Metropolitan District, £502.

TRAMWAY TRAFFICS.—*Increases*: London Street, £169; London, £322 North Metropolitan, £123; Belfast, £343; London Southern, £91; Sheffield, £102; Calcutta, £87; Imperial, £33; Sunderland, £9; Swansea, £58; Glasgow, £474. *Decreases*: Provincial, £76; Southampton, £6; Continental Metropolitan, £237; and Bordeaux, £123.

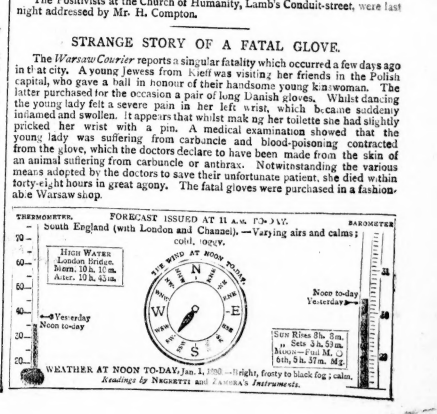
MR. FREDERIC HARRISON ON ROBERT BROWNING.

In commemoration of the dead who, living in the service of humanity, have earned the right of immortality, Mr. Frederic Harrison yesterday at Newton Hall delivered his yearly oration. The superiority of the Positivist calendar the lecturer thought was amply proved by the fact that while the Christians had kept the memory of their elect before, those who were present had chosen the day heedlessly, and the law, custom, and the Church as the last of the year. Again, they had broadened and widened and lengthened the list, and that day they commemorated not merely the illustrious dead, but those keen sagacious and heroically patient workers who had formed the rank and file of humanity. Some of them (he said) who were then present in that hall, only a few hours before stood in their glorious Abbey, the most sacred spot in England, and saw the body of one whom they had known and loved for a generation, laid in that thrice-consecrated dust. Few men had had more friends, fewer enemies, more devoted admirers. It seemed but the other day that they held his generous hand, heard his hearty laugh, and revelled in the light of his genius and of his humanity. It was a burial, as the poet said, "so noble that kings for such a tomb would wish to die." Yet it could not stifle the sobs wrung from the son who had lost his father, from the sister who had lost her brother, and from the many friends who had lost their friend. No, though death might be considered to have been cruel in the midst of its terrors by such sympathy in a whole nation, and by such a fitting crown to a long life of glory and of goodness, it was not so to hundreds present in Westminster Abbey that day. The sad tears welled into their eyes as they thought, not of glory and of power, but of the good man whom they would see no more. Slowly, however, but surely the grander social influences of the personal calamity grew more plain and dominant. Humanity in all its power reflected back upon their own dissolution the higher uses of the great law of life. They learned to see death as the condition of all social progress, as the real glorification of humanity, as they came to realise how death itself might deepen, raise, and ennoble their own life. The loss which they lost was no mere reminiscence. It transfigured to each of them the lost ones. Never in life did they seem to their surviving friends so tender, so pure, so steadfast, so wise; never was it in life so sweet to accept guidance, help, and consolation from them as now that the voice of the loved ones was heard from out only the silent depths of memory. What a profanation it seemed now to doubt or reject the warning word that came to them in imagination! How they reflected a thousand times that they had never half known all they had lost.

The Positivists at the Church of Humanity, Lamb's Conduit-street, were last night addressed by Mr. H. Compton.

STRANGE STORY OF A FATAL GLOVE.

The *Warsaw Courier* reports a singular fatality which occurred a few days ago in that city. A young Jewess from Kieff was visiting her friends in the Polish capital, who gave a ball in honour of their handsome young kinswoman. The latter purchased on the occasion a pair of long Danish gloves. Whilst dancing the young lady felt a severe pain in her left wrist, which became suddenly inflamed and swollen. It appears that whilst making her toilette she had slightly pricked her wrist with a pin. A medical examination showed that the young lady was suffering from carbuncle and blood-poisoning contracted from the glove, which the doctors declare to have been made from the skin of an animal suffering from carbuncle or anthrax. Notwithstanding the various means adopted by the doctors to save their unfortunate patient, she died within forty-eight hours in great agony. The fatal gloves were purchased in a fashionable Warsaw shop.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER
South England (with London and Channel).—Varying airs and calms; cold, local snow.
HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 10h. 10m. After. 10h. 43m.
WIND AT NOON TO-DAY.
Yesterday Noon to-day
Noon to-day Yesterday
SUN Rises 8h. 8m. Sets 4h. 59m.
MOON—Full M. 0 8th, 8h. 37m. M.S.
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Jan. 1, 1890.—Bright, frosty to black fog; calm.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

Has Lord Salisbury the influenza or has he not? That is the question ch will be on every one's lips for the next day or two. As nobody seems know exactly what the influenza is, it must be still more difficult to say ether any particular patient has it or not; and there is thus a boundless d for speculation and gossip.

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It is at any rate satisfactory to hear that the Prime Minister is taking good e of himself, and keeping to his room. This seems to be the one golden e on which all the doctors are agreed: "when you have the influenza, go bed and stay there." "The death-rate would diminish," says the official ench note, "if, when people are attacked by the grippe, they would not mmit the imprudence of going out and exposing themselves to the cold—they would take care of themselves, and, being grippés, not run the risk of gravating their illness through their own imprudence."

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But whether the disease is their own fault or not, the lot of the gripped" (if I may anglicize the word) is decidedly not a happy one. ndeed, according to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, the influenza is a dreadful visitation and did not then witness anything like the amount of uman suffering which I saw this morning." Seeing that the influenza has ow reached London, and is even said to have laid its hand on our Prime inister, I would suggest to the Local Government Board that the issue f an "advice" similar to those put out during cholera scares would be dvisable.

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I dare say many people wondered who the venerable old gentleman was who superintended the committal to the grave at the Abbey yesterday. t was Mr. Wright, the clerk of works at the Abbey, who has served or many years in that capacity, and has, he told me, buried nineteen odies in the Abbey. He began his duties in 1870, just after the burial of Dickens. One of his duties is, of course, to select the sites for the graves. Mr. Wright is very learned concerning the venerable pile of which we are ll so proud, and knows every nook and corner of it. His office is itself one of the Abbey's queerest corners.

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I have been turning over Dean Stanley's "Memorials of Westminster Abbey," and came across one or two passages which will be of interest on the morrow of Browning's funeral. Those who were favoured with an invitation to the Abbey yesterday found that his grave was dug alongside that of Abraham Cowley, who was buried on August 3, 1667. Cowley died at Chertsey, which, when Charles II. heard, he said, "Mr. Cowley has not left a better man in England." Evelyn was at his burial, and describes the hundred coaches of noblemen, bishops, clergy, and all the wits of the town.

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Dryden was buried beside him in 1700. "An abundance of quality in their coaches and six horses" accompanied the hearse, with funeral music, singing the ode of Horace, "Exegi monumentum aere pessimus," and Dryden was laid almost in the very grave of Chaucer, whose gravestone was actually sawn asunder to make room for his monument.

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Chaucer's bones are close at hand. The "father of English poetry" died in 1400, on October 25, uttering, it is said, "in the great anguish of his deathbed," the "good counsel," which closes with the pathetic words:—

> Here is no home—here is but wilderness.
> Forth, pilgrim: forth, O beast, out of thy stall!
> Look up on high, and thank thy God of all.
> Control thy lust; and let thy spirit thee lead;
> And Truth thee shall deliver: 'tis no dread.

The next poet was Spenser, who died January 16, 1599. His hearse was attended by poets; and mournful elegies and poems, with the pens that wrote them, were thrown into his tomb. What a funeral, exclaims Dean Stanley, was that at which Beaumont, Fletcher, Jonson, and, in all probability, Shakspeare attended!

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Ben Jonson followed in 1637. He was buried standing up, so as to be ready for the Resurrection, according to one story. When, in 1849, Sir Robert Wilson was buried close by, the loose sand of Jonson's grave "rippled in like a quicksand," and the clerk "saw the two leg-bones of Jonson, fixed in like a quicksand," and the clerk "saw the two leg-bones of Jonson, fixed bolt upright in the sand, as though the body had been buried in the upright position; and the skull came rolling down among the sand from a position above the leg-bones, to the bottom of the newly-made grave. There was still hair upon it, and it was of a red colour."

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There are probably more flowers sold in France on New Year's Day than on any other day in the year, for gifts of flowers are almost *de rigueur* among all those who aspire to a place in "high life." But there is a general complaint this year that the "winter flowers" are becoming more expensive than ever, and that even in the sunny South, where most of them are said to have their home, natural violets are sold at ten times the price paid for the crystallized violets which are a favourite bonbon.

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The fact that flowers are more expensive in the south of France than in Paris is perhaps accounted for by the following true story. A flower-girl at Nice ordered a large number of gardenias, camellias, and roses from a gardener, a few days before some annual race was run, which always brings a large number of visitors to Nice. "I want them by to-morrow," she said. "To-morrow?" was the astonished reply. "You are jesting, because you know quite well that it takes at least three or four days to get the flowers from Paris." Meanwhile, it is interesting to know that the most fashionable flowers this season for New Year's presents are roses, white Persian cyclamen, branches of lilies of the valley, orchids, white pinks, pale heliotrope lilacs, and violets. The least among these are sold at quite ruinous prices.

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Here is a portrait of Miss Braddon, whose fiftieth novel is reviewed in another column. Miss Braddon (Mrs. Maxwell) was born in Soho-square in 1837, so she is fifty-three. Long before she arrived at years of discretion she was hard at work for the newspapers, and struck oil with that famous novel "Lady Audley's Secret." Since then she has turned out the other forty-nine with a regularity which has been no doubt highly beneficial to our revenue and her own. Miss Braddon lives at Lichfield house, a handsome redbrick-fronted mansion on Richmond Hill, commanding the lovely prospect which has figured more than once in her novels.

MISS BRADDON.

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Miss Braddon is seldom seen at parties and is not one of the much-parred. Her cheerful countenance may sometimes be seen at great first nights such as Mr. Irving's, but she prefers her retreat at Richmond to the hurly-burly of town life. Miss Braddon has a big library, and is a great reader. She writes so many folios *per diem*, is fond of riding, and has a country place, I believe, in the New Forest. May she live to write ...

GIFT OF A HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS

TO FOUND A HOSPITAL CONVALESCENT HOME.

Sir William Savory, senior surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, publishes to-day a letter which has been addressed to him by a donor whose name is not disclosed, and who has asked Sir William and Mr. Cross, the secretary, to join with him as trustees for the administration of a fund of £100,000, which he has given for the establishment of a convalescent home in connection with some of the London hospitals. The donor in his letter says: "Every one familiar with the subject knows that patients on leaving hospital have too frequently to go back to unhealthy homes and surroundings and resume the hard battle of life before they are in any degree physically prepared for it. The result is that in a great number of cases, after struggling for a time, they again break down and return for hospital treatment in a more hopeless state than ever. The permanent advantage to be gained, apiece convalescent home, especially attached to them, larger hospitals have already convalescent homes specially attached to them, which render incalculable benefit to those who are constantly passing from the hospital wards to their healthful and beneficent shelter, but the great majority still lack those essential adjuncts, and it was to fill up this gap that the present scheme was devised. An establishment on the comprehensive scale proposed could not be founded and endowed for less than £300,000 or £400,000. When first interested in the matter I indulged the hope that half-a-dozen of our wealthier capitalists might be induced to join with me in contributing £50,000 apiece towards it, and that the financial part of the work could thus be accomplished with little effort. Owing either to the immaturity of the scheme and its somewhat ambitious proportions, or to my own inefficient advocacy, that expectation was not realised. I have now resolved to found the institution out of my own resources, although, of necessity, on a greatly reduced scale."

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PROFESSOR RÜCKER ON ELECTRICITY.

SECOND LECTURE AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

At the Royal Institution yesterday, Professor Rücker (who is delivering a course of lectures on electricity to a juvenile auditory on electricity) discussed the question of the measurement of the electric fluid. Actual measurement is, of course, impossible. All that can be done is to select a standard unit, and to compare and calculate quantities from the standpoint so obtained. The lecturer showed how by means of a balance such a unit might be arranged for, and how the strength of a current might be calculated and compared. The next question which he discussed was the distribution of electricity on the body charged. On a sphere—as was shown by experiment—the charge is even all over the surface; on a pointed body the charge concentrates itself near the point. Then electricity are produced. This truth was effectively demonstrated by a pair of delicate gold-leaf electroscopes. Last of all, the discharge of electricity from a point and numerous interesting experiments connected therewith were illustrated at some length. Some pieces of apparatus from the laboratory of the late Mr. Warren De la Rue were exhibited, and proved so interesting a feature of the lecture that they are to be brought again on Thursday afternoon.

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MR. GLADSTONE'S MANCHESTER SPEECHES.

Mr. Gladstone (the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* learns) has completed the revision of his recent speeches at the Manchester gathering of the National Liberal Federation, and these will be published in the course of the week, together with the usual report of the conference. The ex-Premier has not left the work to other hands, but has undertaken it all himself, and the alterations will be found to be unusually few.

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MR. SCHNADHORST SAILS FOR THE CAPE.

Mr. Schnadhorst left London last evening to embark on the *Norham Castle* for his voyage to the Cape. His stay at Bath so far improved his health that he is now able to move much more easily, but his deafness, despite every effort to mitigate it by mechanical means, remains very troublesome. A, however, he is so much better that he can walk about and write his letters, neither of which could he do a short time since. His friends entertain the hope that the pro ected trip to the Cape may cause his temporary improvement to become permanent. While he is absent from England Mr. Woodhins will sejs the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) act as his deputy at the Central Liberal Office in Parliament-street; while Mr. Hodell will assume the duties pertaining to the secretaryship of the National Liberal Federation.

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DEATH OF A SON OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears of the death of Oswell Livingstone, the last surviving son of Dr. Livingstone. He had been settled for some time at St. Albans as a practising physician. Consumption carried him off. He was named after Mr. Oswell, one of his father's hunting friends in the old days at Kolobeng, with whom, it will be remembered, the great explorer made his memorable journey to Lake Ngami. Oswell joined the expedition sent out by the Royal Geographical Society to find his father in 1874, which Stanley met on the way back to the coast after finding and succouring Livingstone, and which came to such a sad end. The only surviving children of Livingstone now are Mrs. Bruce, of Edinburgh, and Mrs. Wilson, of Kendal.

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A BROWNING LEXICON AND CONCORDANCE.

After Mr. Browning's funeral yesterday, Mr. Benjamin Sagar, of Willow Bank, Heaton Moor, Stockport, an old member of the Browning Society, who had come up for the ceremony, had a conference with Dr. Furnivall at the British Museum, and undertook to compile a lexicon of words and subjects to Mr. Browning's works on the model of Schmidt's Shakspere Lexicon, though with fewer references, but with the addition of subjects more or less like the Cowden-Clarke's "Shakspere Key." The extent and cost of a Browning Concordance on the lexical scheme—like Mr. F. J. Ellis's Shelley Concordance, now nearly complete—would be too great; so the shorter and cheaper plan of a Lexicon has been adopted. Nevertheless, if any of the poet's admirers will risk two or three thousand pounds in a Concordance, Mr. Sagar is prepared to give his work gratis, to get volunteer helpers, and to put the work through.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S EGYPTIAN JOURNEY.

Letters received a day or two ago report the arrival of Mr. Chamberlain and his party at Karnak. The travellers were all well, and greatly enjoying their journey on the Nile.

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CONSTERNATION IN THE "VALE OF AVOCA."

The intelligence that the complete woods and surroundings of the famous pleasure resort of the Vale of Avoca have been purchased by an English match company has caused consternation in the district. The vast area of timber extends from a point at Ballycooge Steps to Castlemacadam Church. The proprietor Mr. Butler Bray, completed the deed of purchase for the sum of £6,800 sterling. The smallest bough will be converted into matchwood. The company will start a large saw-milling concern by converting the mill premises owned by the executors of the late Mr. John Kinsella to suit their requirements. They have offered £100 per annum for the entire concern, with dwelling-house and garden attached. They have four years to denude the splendid scenery that called forth Moore's "Sweet Vale of Avoca." The industry will give employment to 200 men for the time being. This company is extending its operations to other parts of Ireland, as English noblemen have refused to sell their woods.

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SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S BIBLICAL QUOTATIONS.

Sir William Harcourt is most unfortunate in his Biblical quotations (writes the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*). He is fond of them, as becomes a descendant of archbishops; but he is often inaccurate in making them. In his Derby speech he likened the noisy shouting Unionists who cried out against Mr. Gladstone to the "coppersmiths" who shouted at Ephesus, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" It so happens that, but in silver. They "made silver shrines" in honour were workers, not in copper, but in silver. They "made silver shrines" in honour to Artemis, which "brought no little business unto the craftsmen, whom he gathered together with workmen of like occupation, and said, 'Sirs, ye know that by this business we have our wealth.'" Sir William Harcourt had evidently got in mind some recollections of Alexander the coppersmith, and he had characteristically mixed up two very popular quotations.

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In the belief of the Emperor of Germany, a war against Turkey will in future be a bold and difficult undertaking, and any Power may well hesitate to expose itself to the risks of such a venture.

Bord's Pianos.—2½ per cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month), on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 64, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

"THE OLD MASTERS."

A FORECAST OF THE WINTER SHOW AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY

The collection that has been brought together by the authorities at Burlington House, and which the public will be invited to enjoy on Monday next—the previous Saturday being reserved for the private view—will be found of equal interest to any that have preceded it. In its broad lines it does not differ materially from the arrangements that are usually followed: thus the English pictures are hung in Room No. I., the Flemish and smaller examples, Reynoldses, Dutch school in No. II., and the Italian school, the Gainsboroughs, Romneys, he Rembrandts, and Velasquez in Room III.—the large banqueting hall. Among these pictures will be found "Hope Nursing Love," by Sir Joshua, not by any means in so good a state of preservation as could be wished and somewhat "chilly." Reference has already been made in these columns to the special display of the Rembrandts and Velasquez that may be expected, so that we need now only draw attention to the two chief fresh features.

The first of these is the roomful of unscribed pictures that occupy Gallery IV. Here is hung a series of portraits of "The Fighting Veres"—whole-lengths of James I.'s period. "The Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere, being diverse Pieces of Service, wherein he had Command," written by himself, and published at Cambridge by William Bittingham, D.D., and John Field, in 1657, and record, half a century after his death, some of the deeds of prowess of this famous fighting family, who battled beside Sir Philip Francis in the Low Countries in the service of Elizabeth. Fifteen years previously a small octavo of "Elegies celebrating the happy memory of Sir Horatio Vere, Baron of Tilbury," brother of Sir Francis, was published, inscribed to Ladie Veere, and containing elegiac verses from nineteen contributors. Sir Horace, who died in London, whither he returned after peace was concluded between England and Spain, was Master of Ordnance to Charles I. on his accession. In his preface Dr. Dillingham says: "Because the proficiencie of the scholars was ever accounted a good argument of their masters' ability, I shall make bold (with their leaves) here to give you a list of some of his:—Henry, Earl of Oxford, Sir John Borroughes, Sir Thomas Gate, Sir William Lovelace, Sir Thomas Winne, Sir Robert Carey, Sir Sim. Harcourt, Sir Henry Palmer, and Sir Michael Everid—besides divers others, whose effigies do at once both guard and adorn Kirby Hall in Essex, where the truly religious and Honourable Lady Vere doth still survive." These portraits were subsequently transferred to Raynham Hall, the seat of Lord Townshend, together with an heiress of the Veres, who married into his family. In addition to those we have enumerated here are the portraits of Captain Milles, Sir Jacob Ashley, the Marchioness of Townshend, Captain Jeboli, and Lord Vere. By whom all these pictures were painted has not, so far as we know, been ascertained. Their authorship is obscure, but they have been attributed to Cornelis Jansen—to whose brush the "Marchioness" is certainly due. It is probable, however, that the others are from different hands.

The other series in this room has been lent by the Earl of Suffolk from Charlton Park, and represents principally the school of Mytens. It includes portraits of the Countess of Exeter, Lady Dorothy Cary, Lady Elizabeth, Duchess of Newcastle, Sir Jerome Bowes, Elizabeth Countess of Suffolk, Sir Michael Stanhope, and others, besides a portrait of Miss Cash by Lucas de Heere. All these pictures are very quaint, and highly interesting as costume-pieces.

The water-colour room will certainly be a great centre of attraction, as it is to be devoted to the display of a collection of drawings by Alfred Stevens—the great English sculptor, not the famous Belgian painter. These works have been gathered from all sorts and conditions of collections all over the country, and will do honour to the genius whose brief life is the chief glory of English sculpture. How fine a draughtsman he was few of the general public are aware; from this exhibition they will learn not only his technical merits, but his fertility of invention and the nobility of his conceptions.

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"PRIVATE" VIEW OF THE TUDOR EXHIBITION.

The "private view" of the Tudor Exhibition yesterday at the New Gallery was a most successful Society function. The word "private" is somewhat of a misnomer, as some 3,000 invitations were sent out by Lord De L'Isle and Dudley and the members of the Exhibition Committee, and not many of the "elect" failed to put in an appearance. The artistic element was chiefly to the fore. Among those present were Mr. H. Herkomer, Mr. Frank Dicksee and Mr. Linley Sambourne. Of course Mr. Oscar Wilde was in evidence. Miss Julia Neilson, too, was noticeable, and that very young lady, Miss Decima Moore, the latest acquisition to the ranks of the Savoyards. The Earl of Dudley and his wife were there, and busied himself with the exhibits. Among the others present were:—Hon. and Mrs. John Collier, Sir Edward Clarke (Solicitor-General), Mr. Sant, R.A., Mr. Onslow Ford, A.R.A., Mr. MacWhirter, A.R.A., Mr. Theodore Watts, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Hare, Mr. Forbes Robertson, Lewis Day, Lady Monckton, and Mrs. Fenwick Miller, Mr. Pinero, Mr. George Clausen, Mr. Fred Wedmore, Mr. Humphrey Ward, Mr. Joseph Hatton, Mr. R. Lehmann, Mr. Ho man Hunt, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. Justin McCarthy, jun., M.P., and Sir J. C. Robinson. The dresses worn by the fairer portion of the guests were not conspicuous for their novelty, but the prevailing quietness of taste was emphasized by the presence of a few loud and ugly costumes.

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TWO PARIS SALONS FOR THIS YEAR.

As a result of the split which has taken place in the Society of French Artists, it seems probable, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, that two Salons will be opened this year. M. Meissonier is president of the new Society formed by the dissident members of the older association, and, as a result, at the meeting held yesterday, it was decided that at the new Salon no exemptions will be imposed, no medals given, and no limits are to be fixed as to presentation of works.

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A ROUSING SERVICE AT ST. ALBAN'S.

Except in the more fashionable parts of the metropolis—and even there in many churches—there were large congregations in the vast majority of churches and chapels last night. The most remarkable was at St. Alban's, Holborn, where the second year the church was built the people besieged the clergy house at midnight, and the clergy took up and gave them the service they themselves demanded. Ever since on New Year's Eve the church has once a year been turned for the nonce, as has been often said, into a Methodist chapel. The chancel is not used, and there is no door into the Catholic church. Going down Brooke-street an hour before the service began one was struck with the quiet whom are rarely seen in the church at any other time. Coming down Brooke-street an hour before the service began one was struck with the quiet of the street. Hardly a soul but a mounted policeman and a foot constable were visible. Soon the street was alive with people coming to church. The service began at 11.45 with the hymn, "O God, our help in ages past." The General Confession, Lord's Prayer and Creed were said. Just before midnight there was a most impressive pause for silent prayer, and when the clock struck Jesus shall reign where'er the sun" was sung. Father Stanton then wished all present a happy New Year—a year of goodness. If, he said, all would prepare to worthily receive the Sacrament, as every Christian man and woman used to do in Old England, it would indeed be a happy New Year. With his bright smile, powerful oratory, and considerable action, Mr. Stanton riveted the attention of his hearers, as he pointed out to them that religion alone could make them happy. The striking service closed with the hymn, "Hark, hark, my soul! angelic songs are swelling."

There were services in a very large number of churches and chapels, and in some cases, as at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Holy Communion at midnight.

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB—SERVANTS IN POSSESSION.

Last night the members of the Constitutional Club were turned out of their quarters. Their places were taken by the club servants, who were treated to a ball. It appears that the members have also subscribed £600 as a Christmas-box. Last night the dancing was commenced by Mr. Bolton, the steward, and the housekeeper, Mrs. Jewell, and it was high-past four this morning before the four hundred dancers brought the ball to an end. The club house was specially decorated for last night's festivities by Fireman Savory and Mr. Blandin.

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Mr. Adamson yesterday was, if anything, slightly better.

The death is announced of Henry Mollenhauer, a noted pianist.

Munich has resolved to confer the right of honorary citizenship upon the poet Herman Llingg upon his seventieth birthday.

The Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick has been dissolved, and the elections have been fixed for the 20th prox.—*Reuter.*

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Bernard-Beere, the part of Flora Tosca will be played by Miss Olga Nethersole at the Garrick this evening.

THE AUROPHONE—THE DEAF MAY HEAR.—This is a scientific invention of an invisible apparatus to be worn in the ear. Easily inserted or withdrawn by any one unassisted. It will enable any one not stone deaf to hear perfectly without pain. Is to be tested FREE at the AUROPHONE CO.'S ROOMS, No. 39, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W. Pamphlet sent free and post paid.

THE POPE ON THE QUESTION OF TEMPORAL POWER

"OUTSIDE THE CHURCH THERE IS NO TRUE CHARITY."

The Pope, in the course of his recent allocution, expressed the grief which Italy caused him. In Italy the adversaries of the Church did not cease to fight against it, a fact which was sufficiently proved by the recent utterances of a personage occupying a by no means private position, in which he indicated the intentions of the rulers of Italy towards the Church and the Pope. His Holiness then referred to Italy's demonstration in honour of Giordano Bruno, adding that the Italian Governments ought to detach the Italian people from the Church and oppose in every way the action of the Pope. He also alluded to the rights of the Papacy in regard to the Temporal Power, from which he derived the independence and liberty necessary for the exercise of his mission. His Holiness declared that he did not claim the restoration of the Temporal Power from human motives, but because it was his right, and he required it to preserve intact the treasure of the Christian faith. All pious establishments, he added, were about to be suppressed or transformed, especially those which granted dowries to young girls entering convents, or offered up masses for the dead. Such a step was a violation of the wishes of the founders. The Pope remarked that only priests were excluded from the benefits of charitable institutions, while women were admitted. It was maintained that charity ought to be secular in order to be more acceptable to the unfortunate, who would be too proud to accept Christian charity; but, added his Holiness, outside the Church there was no true charity. Other blows were levelled at the Church by the invasion of the civil power in the administration of sacred matters. The *Riforma*, which is the organ of Signor Crispi, commenting upon the Papal Allocution, says that the violence of its language will not prevent Italy from being governed in harmony with the necessities, progress, and aspirations of the people.

EXTENSION OF SIR J. L. SIMMONS'S MISSION.

According to the correspondent of the *Chronicle* at Rome, Sir J. L. Simmons is understood to be negotiating with the Vatican on the subject of the existing difficulties between England and Portugal with regard to the position of the Roman Catholic Church in India.

THE GAMBETTA ANNIVERSARY.

Yesterday took place the annual pilgrimage of the friends of Gambetta to the little villa of Les Jardies, where the great Tribune died seven years ago. Numerous bouquets were deposited on the bed in which the deceased patriot breathed his last, and in the Tribune's room were visible a bust in plaster of Gambetta, and a cast of a monument representing an Alsatian woman bending up the head of a dead man, who in his last agony had clasped to his breast a broken standard, on which are inscribed the letters "R. F." The bust and cast were sent by anonymous donors. Among the pilgrims were M. Spuller, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and one of Gambetta's most intimate associates. In connection with this anniversary, the *Gaulois* resuscitated the story of Gambetta having been assassinated by a woman, and declared that he was killed, or rather executed, because he had, according to Comte d'Hérisson, the writer of the article, sworn to wage implacable war against Catholicism, and had failed to keep his oath. M. Reinach, one of M. Gambetta's most intimate friends, on a more contradicts the assertion. In his journal, the *République Française*, which was founded by Gambetta, he affirms that his friend was caused, as it was stated in that journal at the time—that is to say, that he died from the effects of wounds caused by the accidental going off of a revolver.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT ON A TORPEDO BOAT!

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, who has been spending Christmas with Sir Anthony Hoskins, the Commander-in-Chief at Malta, went yesterday to Girgenti in a torpedo boat, and visited the ruins around the city.

WELCOMING THE NEW YEAR IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

A correspondent writes:—For an hour before the year of grace 1890 began many hundred persons assembled on the steps in front of St. Paul's Cathedral to celebrate the birth of the New Year." It is understood to be a gathering mostly of Scotsmen, and this morning seemed to show that the appellation is no misnomer. A fair amount of "old Highland whisky" was consumed, and the spirits of the celebrants of the occasion were in consequence pretty genial. Snatches of popular songs were sung while the crowd waited. Then as the New Year dawned with the striking of twelve o'clock, there was much cheering and waving of hats in air, and forthwith the Scots, having discharged this annual task to their complete satisfaction, dispersed for the greater comfort of their homes.

A NEW USE FOR THE PHONOGRAPH.

An interesting physiological experiment was made at Edison House, the headquarters of Edison's Phonograph Company in Europe, on Monday. Dr. L. White, of Hanley-street, is a patient who, although having all the appearance of perfect health and sound in limb and body, has a defect in his speech of a most singular character. The patient, a lad of ten, and English by birth, is unable to speak his native language, but a jargon which cannot be understood. many doctors have examined him, but could not exactly diagnose the cause of the phenomenon, and it was questionable whether the lad spoke the same thing twice in the same way, and the only way to dis.over whether he did so or not was to get him to speak to the phonograph. The lad, in the presence of several gentlemen, was asked to speak the Lord's Prayer and the Alphabet. Several cylinders were made in this way, and when a comparison was instituted between the various phonograms it was found that there was no variation in the spoken words, and that it was quite possible for the language which the boy is able to be understood by simply learning the various sounds. The phonograms will be exhibited before various so.ieties in this country, and it is just possible a new disease has been discovered.

THE "MORNING ADVERTISER'S" NEW YEAR'S ASPIRATION.

The *Morning Advertiser* says the societies representative of the retail trade have determined to challenge in the House of Lords the decision a year since in the case of Sharp *v.* Wakefield. Before the year 1890 draws to a close we sincerely trust (it says) that our columns may have recorded, if not a reversal of the judgment of the Court of Appeal, at any rate such an exposition of the legal position of the licensed victualler under the legislation of 1872-4 as shall stay the hand of the confiscator and encourage men of good character and standing to invest their earnings in public-house property.

BULGARIA ENTERS INTO A TRADE TREATY WITH US.

A provisional commercial treaty has been settled between Britain and Bulgaria. The arrangement will remain so till January 6, 1892, if it is not denounced by October 13, 1890. The Bulgarian Government calculate that by this provisional treaty they will lose about 500,000 francs per annum, but the fact that England was the first country to recognise Bulgarian taxation, against which all other countries have up to this day protested, has been taken into account.

A CORONER'S CRITICISM OF TEETOTALISM.

Dr. Churton, the Chester coroner, held an inquest yesterday on a pauper who had eaten a heavy dinner and been found next morning dead in bed. It was stated that the guardians had passed a special resolution refusing beer or alcoholic stimulants to inmates on Christmas Day. The coroner said it was quite unnecessary to pursue inquiry further. For reasons best known to the guardians, they had departed from the usual arrangement of allowing beer to the Christmas dinners. His own impression was that, instead of doing harm, a little alcoholic stimulant was beneficial as assisting to get rid of a heavy meal. A glass of wine or beer would not hurt any man; in fact stimulants he knew, from a very long experience, had been the means of saving thousands of lives. It was specially beneficial in the cases of weak action of the heart. He had known teetotalers who were inordinate eaters, and got large quantities of food on certain occasions; but he remembered a case in Nantwich where a teetotaler went home at night and ate an enormous supper. Next morning he was found dead in bed. The enormous quantity of food had filled the stomach, pressed upon the heart, and prevented an upward flow of blood. Because he (the coroner) expressed the opinion that a glass of beer would have saved his life he was severely criticised. Extreme men carried this kind of thing too far. Verdict, death from natural causes.

DR. CHARLES MACKAY'S FUNERAL.

We are asked to remind our readers that the funeral of the poet Charles Mackay will take place to-morrow (Thursday), at Kensal Green, at one o'clock. The Institute of Journalists, the Clan Mackay, the London Burns Club, the Society of Authors, and other societies will be largely represented, as among all sorts and conditions of men the deceased author had won much a.ection and reverence. The Marquis of Lorne deeply regrets his inability to attend.

NEWS OF IMPORTANCE FOR THE COAL TRADE.

A piece of news which is of some importance to the English coal trade comes from Russia. It is stated that the import duty on British coal at the Crimean ports will shortly be abolished.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HINTS FOR THE "INFLUENZED."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—As I have just recovered from a somewhat severe attack of the Russian influenza in a much shorter time than it usually takes to do so, it may interest your readers to know how I treated myself. It attacked me with great suddenness on Thursday morning—with so much suddenness, in fact, that by midday I was quite prostrated and had to take to my bed. However, I took some strong purgative medicines, and kept myself very well covered up to get the better of the fever. The consequence was that by Saturday night I was practically cured. The most characteristic thing about the attack was the extraordinary prostration caused by it all Friday and part of Saturday. Though I have had typhoid and scarlet fever, yet I have never felt nearly so ill and weakened as I did within twelve hours after the beginning of this attack.—I am, Sir,

51, *Welbeck-street, W., Dec.* 29. "INFLUENZED."

THE TORY SCREW AT CREWE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—This affair must not be allowed to rest where it is. The recent Euston manifesto satisfies me that the charges made against the Crewe Jacksin-office are true in fact. It is said that colour has some influence on weakminded persons and bulls. Can it be the yellow glass in the large hall at Euston which gives such a decided Primrose League tone to the directors' defence? I have waited patiently for some honest attempt to end the reign of terror, but despair of anything being done unless some outside pressure is brought in. What is sauce for the Crewe Liberal working man's goose is also the same dressing for the officials' gander. For many years I have paid an average amount of £170 to the North Western Railway for carriage and railway fares, and also a good amount for hotel expenses at the same company's hotels—Birmingham, Liverpool, Holyhead, Preston, and other places. Many of the northern towns are equally well served by the Midland, Great Western, and Great Northern. It is my intention to order all goods, to and fro, and to travel personally, by the rival company when possible, I hope to hear of others following my plan, which will be more prompt and effectual than any Royal Commission. Every Liberal Association on the North Western system includes manufacturers and merchants, paying the North Western system includes manufacturers and merchants, paying the money amounts to the company; and such action will perhaps convince the directors they have the public to consider as well as the Tory wirepullers.—

Yours faithfully, MERCATOR.

A SUGGESTION FOR SIR E. GUINNESS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—By the erection of "Peabody" and other similar buildings in London, much has in recent years been effected in the way of improving the dwellings of working people. Something more than decent and convenient lodging is, however, required to counteract the attractions of the street corner and the public-house, where men congregate for the sake of companionship, and, it may be, partly to escape from the turmoil which often accompanies the retirement of the younger members of the family. A man—he may be engineer, painter, or gas stoker—returns home from his day's work in a tired and soiled condition. Having removed the traces of his calling, he sits down surrounded by his children, to enjoy his evening meal. So far so good. Were he living in an unsanitary and unattractive dwelling he would probably have sought the tavern instead of his home. His meal ended, and his children becoming sleepy, and consequently cross, he tells his wife that he is going to have a chat with Jim Smith. This means in most cases that he will go with his friend to a public-house, where he will probably meet with others, stay longer than he intended, spend more than he can afford, and return somewhat the worse for his entertainment. Any person familiar with the localities where artisans dwell will have seen the street corner groups of men who have met under the circumstances described, and whose ultimate destination is the tavern. At the present time, when plans are being laid for the erection of modern dwellings, it may not be inopportune to suggest that, connected with and forming a feature of all such buildings there should be a well-lighted hall, furnished with tables and chairs, draughts and chess, &c., where the occupants could meet to amuse themselves and their friends, and where their wives could join them after the children have retired to bed. This is a very simple suggestion, but the usefulness and attractiveness of model buildings would be greatly increased were it to be carried out. Will somebody try it?—Yours truly. J. F. W.

53, *Loughborough Park, Brixton, Dec.* 31.

"PORTUGAL IN AFRICA."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—As knowing something of Major Serpa Pinto and the nature of the Portuguese claims in Africa, I have read with great interest Mr. Fletcher-Vane's letter in your issue of to-day. He will, perhaps, allow me to say that he sadly understates his case. It is a fact that Portuguese explorers had traversed Africa in every direction long before Bruce's travels or before Mungo Park set out to explore the Niger. Portuguese Jesuits anticipated Bruce in his discovery of Lake Tsana, the head of the Blue Nile; Kilimanjaro, Kenia, and all the latest discoveries of Messrs. Thomson and Johnston in Masailand are found clearly laid down in the Seville map of 1527, presumably from Portuguese sources; Lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa, if not Bangweolo and Moero, were known to the Portuguese geographers in the seventeenth century; the roads between St. Paul de Loanda, Bangoulla, and Mozambique have been traversed in every direction by a language in which the first authentic descriptions of India and Africa, the most famous pastoral poem, and one of the greatest epics of modern literature were given to Europe, they are, forsooth, to be ignored by the countrymen of Stanley and Livingstone. Livingstone was undoubtedly actuated by a desire to be of service to mankind, but so were the Portuguese fathers of the Jesuit mission to Angola and the Congo. The massacres committed by Stanley on the natives, whose country he was invading, quite put in the shade any atrocities committed by Portuguese caravans. Lord Salisbury last year claimed possession of the Atatto goldfields from Venezuela, because they were included in a map of the then province of Essiquibo, published in the seventeenth century by a Dutch governor, and because the English were the heirs of the Dutch by right of conquest. This because the English were the heirs of the Dutch by right of conquest. This year he refuses to recognize the traditional rights of Portugal as any ground for her claiming the Zambesi valley. What would he have said if Russia had seemed Meshed on the ground that it was once subject to Samarcand, or proceeded to occupy a coast stretch in Northern Australia because there was no *de facto* occupation by England?

It is the fashion to sneer at Portugal as a colonizing Power. When an English colony with a coloured population can treble the volume of its trade, as Mozambique has done, in fifteen years, we shall have a right to do so.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall-mall, S.W., Dec. 30. H. READE.

AN OLD STORY IN A NEW SETTING.

An error of misplaced sympathy was very nearly being committed at Moorstreet police-court, Birmingham, last week. A man was accused of being incapably drunk. "I wasn't drunk, sir,' he replied; "I slipped and broke my leg, and had just fallen down, when the policeman took me." "Is your leg broken, then?" inquired the magistrate, sympathetically. "Yes, sir," replied the accused. The magistrates were just on the point of discharging him in consideration of the suffering he had endured in consequence of his folly, when a policeman coolly added, "It's a cork un, your worship." This put a different complexion on the affair, and ended with the infliction of a fine.

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CARLYLE AND THE QUEEN.

CERTAIN mythical stories of the only meeting that ever took place between Carlyle and her Majesty are corrected in an article which appears in the Christmas and New Year Extra of the *Christian Leader*. The writer has for its subject Carlyle's style, and in order to prove that it was perfectly natural and unstudied gives an extract from a letter written by Carlyle to one of his relations in the March of 1869 describing the interview which he had on Thursday, the 4th of that month, with the Queen in the drawing-room of Dean Stanley at Westminster. After relating how the Dean and Lady Augusta Stanley had called upon him a week before for the purpose of giving him the invitation, he proceeds to tell how on his arrival at the set time, half-past four, he was ushered into the long drawing-room of the monastic edifice, and there found that the party was to consist, besides himself, of Mr. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. Grote, and Sir Charles and Lady Lyell. After noting some preliminary points, and giving a singularly graceful account of the Queen's entrance, Carlyle says:—

"Coffee fairly done, Lady Augusta called me gently to come and speak with her Majesty. I obeyed, first asking, as an old, infirmish man, Majesty's permission to *sit*, which was graciously conceded. Nothing of the least significance was said, nor needed; however, my bit of dialogue went very well. 'What part of Scotland I came from?' Dumfries (where Majesty might as well go sometimes); Carlisle; Carr Lewel, a place of about the antiquity of King Solomon (according to Milton), whereat Majesty smiled; Border Ballads, King Solomon (according to Milton), whereat Majesty smiled; Border Ballads, and even old Auchen Pool slightly alluded to, not by name; Glasgow, and grandfather's ride thither, ending in more Psalms and Streets vacant at 9½ P.M.—hard, sound Presbyterian root of what has now shot up to such a monstrously ugly cabbage tree and hemlock tree! all which Majesty seemed to take rather well. . . . Majesty herself (and I think *apropos* of some question about my *shaky hand*) said something about her own difficulty in writing to dictation, which brought forward Lady Lyell and husband, naturally used to the operation after which, talk becoming quite trivial, Majesty gracefully rejoined with Lady Augusta, and in ten minutes more returned to receive our farewell bows, which too she did very prettily, and sailed out as if moving on skates, and bending her head to us with a smile."

The writer of the article in the *Christian Leader* says:—"There is internal evidence to show that the letter was written one afternoon as quick as the old man's pencil could go to catch the Scotch mail; yet there is nothing even in any of his published work to surpass it for graphic force, for delicate beauty of form, and I should be astonished if future generations got a prettier, truer, daintier word-portrait of Queen Victoria than the one which is contained in this epistle."

AN ADVANTAGE OF PRISON RESIDENCE.

A singular difficulty was encountered by Judge Chalmers the other day at the Birmingham county court. A contumacious debtor's case was under discussion. "I will commit him," said the judge. "Your honour," said the usher, "you cannot very well. We cannot serve him with a summons. His father is a gaol official, and we have not been able to get inside to serve him." "Very awkward," murmured the judge, but he made no order in the case. Moral,—If you want to live an easy life, where county court judges cease from troubling, get a situation in gaol.

A WARNING TO FOOTBALL PLAYERS.

There is great wailing and gnashing of teeth in the sanks of the leading Rugby Club of a town near Birmingham. The other week they found themselves without a fixture (says the *Birmingham Times*), and at the earnest request of a neighbouring village club they consented to while an hour or so away by teaching the rustics to play. When they arrived on the field they found that the villagers had appointed a referee, whose sole qualification seemed to be that he knew nothing whatever about the game and would therefore be impartial. With the utmost condescension the visitors accepted the gentleman. What did it matter if he did not give strictly accurate decisions? It was only a practice match, and they could afford to risk a point or two. As the game proceeded the referee displayed unexpected determination and character, and finally he gave a decision which disquieted the cracks considerably. The visitors' captain, just in a friendly, obliging sort of way argued the mater with him, showed him where he was wrong, and requested him to alter his verdict. The referee stuck to his original ruling, reported the captain for arguing with a referee, and procured his suspension for the remainder of the season. Moral—Don't play little clubs.

A Cambrian Society has been formed on the diamond fields.

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(6) An important meeting will be held in the GYMNASIUM at 2.30 P.M., when Dr. Barnardo will give an Account of Recent Work of Rescue among Homeless Children, who are daily being added to the Institutions.

Tickets of Admission, to be obtained free in advance, will be sent in order of date of application, and to prevent overcrowding, no more tickets will be issued than there are seats. Enclose stamped and addressed envelope to MR. JOHN OBLING, Secretary.

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